KATEKIZEM

ZA AMERIŠKE SLOVENCE

Izdala
ZVEZA KATOLIŠKIH SLOVENCEV
V AMERIKI.
1917.

Mathilda Orchek.
183 Wayne St.
Brooklyn N.Y.

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Katekizem

za ameriške Slovence

PO "BALTIMORSKEM KATEKIZMU"

priredil

Rev. Kazimir Zakrajšek O. F. M.
urednik "Ave Maria".

Izdala
ZVEZA KATOLIŠKIH SLOVENCEV
V AMERIKI.
1917.

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Provincijalni komisar.

Mojim rojakom po širni Ameriki.

Ko sem hodil po raznih slovenskih naselbinah po misijonih, videl in čutil sem potrebo katekizma, ki bi bil v angleščini in slovenščini. Velika večina naših naselbin namreč nima svoje župnije, kjer bi slovenski duhovnik poučeval slovenske otroke slovenski katekizem. Imamo jako veliko slovenskih naselbin, kjer otroci sploh ne dobivajo nikakega verskega poduka. Tako je slovenskim materam jako otežkočeno, da bi same podučevale otroke v sveti veri.

Da bi tej potrebi odpomogel, lotil sem se tega-le dela in priredil Baltimorski katekizem za naše slovenske razmere.

Držal sem se kolikor mogoče angleškega besedila. Vendar se mi je zdelo marsikje potrebno dostaviti nekatera vprašanja, nekatera izpustiti, druga nekoliko izpremeniti.

V prijetno dolžnost si štejem, da se iskreno zahvalim, Rev. J. L. Zaplotniku iz Omahe, Nebr., ki je bil tako prijazen, da je celo delo pregledal in popravil. Bog mu plačaj stokrat obilni njegov trud!

Prepričan sem, da delo ni popolno, da bi se dalo marsikje in marsikaj lepše in jasnejše izraziti. Toda potrudil sem se, da sem po svojih slabih močeh storil, kolikor sem najboljše mogel.

Za vsako oceno, vsak nasvet, kako bi se druga izdaja zboljšala in popravila, sem vsakemu zelo hvaležen.

Ti pa, milo slovensko ljudstvo, sprejmi to knjižico kot dar srca, ki te ljubi in želi, da bi tu v Ameriki ohranilo vero svojih očetov otročičkom svojim in jim pokazalo edino pravo pot skozi srečno življenje — v srečno večnost, ki je pot sv. vere.

Marija, mati slovenskega naroda, ne zapusti nas! Stri glavo tudi kači brezverstva, ki zalezuje naše ubogo ljudstvo tu v Ameriki in ga skuša pahniti v časno in večno nesrečo.

Na binkoštni praznik, 29. junija 1917.

(Rev.) Kazimir Zakrajšek O. F. M.

Vsebina.

	Stran
1. Namen človekov	4
2. O Bogu	6
3. Presveta Trojica	7
4. Stvarjenje	8
5. Naši prvi stariši in njih greh	9
6. Greh in vrste greha	10
7. Učlovečenje in odrešenje	12
8. Trpljenje, smrt, vstajenje in vnebohod Gospodov	14
9. Sv. Duh	16
10. Sadovi odrešenja	17
11. Sveta katoliška Cerkev	18
12. Lastnosti in znamenja prave Jezusove cerkve	20
13. O zakramentih	22
14. Sv. Krst	23
15. Sv. Birma	25
16. Zakrament sv. pokore	26
17. Kes ali obžalovanje in trdni sklep	27
18. Spoved	29
19. Zadostovanje	31
20. Odpustki	32
21. Presveto Rešnje Telo	33
22. Sveta maša	35
23. Sveto obhajilo	37
24. Sveto poslednje olje	38
25. Mašnikovo posvečenje	39
26. Zakrament svetega zakona	40
27. Zakramentali	41
28. Molitev	43

29. Zapovedi božje 44
30. Prva božja zapoved 45
31. Češčenje svetnikov 47
32. Druga božja zapoved 49
33. Tretja božja zapoved 51
34. Četrta božja zapoved 52
35. Peta božja zapoved 52
36. Šesta božja zapoved 53
37. Sedma božja zapoved 54
38. Osma božja zapoved 54
39. Deveta božja zapoved 55
40. Deseta božja zapoved 56
41. Vsebina deset božjih zapovedi 56
42. Prva in druga cerkvena zapoved 57
43. Tretja, četrta peta in šesta cerkvena zapoved 59
44. Štiri poslednje reči človekove 60

DODATEK.

Molitve 63
Angeljska služba 70

ON THE END OF MAN.

1. Who made the world?

   God made the world.

2. Who is God?

   God is the Creator of heaven and earth, and of all things.

3. What is man?

   Man is a creature composed of body and soul, and made to the image and likeness of God.

4. Is this likeness in the body or in the soul?

   This likeness is chiefly in the soul.

5. How is the soul like to God?

   The soul is like to God because it is a spirit that will never die, and has understanding and free will.

6. Why did God make you?

   God made me to know Him to love Him and to serve Him in this world, and to be happy with Him for ever in the next.

7. What must we do to save our souls?

   To save our souls we must believe in God, hope in Him, and love Him with all our heart.

I.

NAMEN ČLOVEKOV.

1. Kdo je ustvaril svet?
   Bog je ustvaril svet.

2. Kdo je Bog?
   Bog je stvarnik nebes in zemlje in vseh stvari.

3. Kaj je človek?
   Človek je stvar, sestavljena iz telesa in duše in narejena po božji podobi.

4. Ali je človek podoba božja po svojem telesu ali po svoji duši?
   Človek je podoba božja zlasti po svoji duši.

5. V čem je duša podobna Bogu?
   Duša je podobna Bogu, ker je duh, ki nikdar ne bode umrl in ima razum in prosto voljo.

6. Zakaj te je Bog ustvaril?
   Bog me je ustvaril, da bi ga spoznaval, ljubil in mu služil na tem svetu, in se vekomaj v nebesih z njim veselil.

7. Kaj moremo storiti, da bomo zveličali svojo dušo?
   Da bomo zveličali svojo dušo, moramo v Boga verovati, vanj upati in ga ljubiti iz celega svojega srca.

8. How shall we know the things which we are to believe?

We shall know the things which we are to believe from the Catholic Church, through which God speaks to us.

9. Which are the chief truths which we must know and believe?

The chief truths which we must know and believe are:

1. That there is but one God.
2. That God is a just judge who rewards the good and punishes the wicked.
3. That there are three divine persons: the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost,
4. That God the Son, the second divine person, became man to redeem us by his death upon the cross and to make us happy for ever.
5. That the human soul is immortal,
6. That God's grace is necessary to salvation.

10. Where shall we find the chief truths which the Church teaches?

We shall find the chief thruths which the Church teaches in the Apostles' Creed.

11. Say the Apostles' Creed.

Article 1. I believe in God, the Father Almighty, Creator of heaven and earth;

Article 2. and in Jesus Christ, His only Son, our Lord;

Article 3. who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary,

Article 4. suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucl-

8. Od kod vemo, kar moramo verovati?

Kar moramo verovati, nas uči sveta katoliška cerkev, po kateri nam govori Bog.

9. Katere glavne resnice moramo znati in verovati?

Glavne resnice, katere moramo znati in verovati so:

1. Da je en Bog.
2. Da je Bog pravičen sodnik, ki dobro plačuje in hudo kaznuje.
3. Da so tri božje osebe: Oče, Sin in sveti Duh.
4. Da se je Bog Sin, druga božja oseba, za nas učlovečil, da bi nas s svojo smrtjo na križu odrešil in večno zveličal.
5. Da je človeška duša neumrjoča.
6. Da je milost božja k zveličanju potrebna.

10. Kje najdemo glavne resnice, katere nas uči sv. katoliška cerkev?

Glavne resnice, katere nas uči sveta katoliška cerkev, najdemo v apostolski veri.

11. Povej apostolsko vero?

Član. 1. Verujem v Boga Očeta vsemogočnega, stvarnika nebes in zemlje.

Član. 2. In v Jezusa Kristusa, Sina njegovega edinega, Gospoda našega.

Član 3. Kateri je bil spočet od svetega Duha, rojen iz Marije Device.

fied; died and was buried.
Article 5. He descended into hell; the third day He arose again from the dead;
Article 6. He ascended into heaven, and sitteth at the right hand of God, the Father Almighty;
Article 7. From thence He shall come to judge the living and the dead.
Article 8. I believe in the Holy Ghost,
Article 9. The Holy Chatolic Church, the communion of Saints,
Article 10. The forgiveness of sins,
Article 11. The resurrection of the body,
Article 12. And the life everlasting. Amen.

2.

ON GOD.

1. What is God?
God is a spirit infinitely perfect.

2. Had God a beginning?
God had no beginning; He always was and He always will be.

3. Where is God?
God is everywhere.

4. If God is everywhere, why do we not see Him?
We do not see God, because He is a pure spirit and cannot be seen with bodily eyes.

5. Does God see us?
God sees us and watches over us.

Član 4. Trpel pod Poncijem Pilatom, križan bil, umrl in v grob položen.
Član 5. Šel je pred pekel, tretji dan od mrtvih vstal.
Član 6. Šel je v nebesa, sedi na desnici Boga, Očeta vsemogočnega.
Član 7. Od ondot bo prišel sodit žive in mrtve.
Član 8. Verujem v svetega Duha.
Član 9. V sveto katoliško cerkev, občestvo svetnikov.
Član 10. Odpuščanje grehov.
Član 11. Vstajenje mesa.
Član 12. In večno življenje. Amen.

2.

O BOGU.

1. Kaj je Bog?
Bog je duh, ki je neskončno popoln.

2. Ali se je Bog kdaj začel?
Bog se ni nikdar začel; bil je vselej, in bo vselej.

3. Kje je Bog?
Bog je povsodi.

4. Ako je Bog povsodi, zakaj ga ne vidimo?
Boga ne vidimo, ker je čisti duh in se ne more videti s telesnimi očmi.

5. Ali nas Bog vidi?
Bog nas vidi in čuje nad nami.

6. Does God know all things?
God knows all things, even our most secret thoughts, words, and actions.

7. Can God do all things?
God can do all things, and nothing is hard or impossible to Him.

8. Is God just, holy, and merciful?
God is all just, all holy, all merciful, as He is infinitely perfect.

3.

ON THE TRINITY OF GOD.

1. Is there but one God?
Yes; there is but one God.

2. Why can there be but one God?
There can be but one God because God, being supreme and infinite, cannot have an equal.

3. How many persons are there in God?
In God there are three Divine persons, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

4. Is the Father God?
The Father is God and the first Person of the Blessed Trinity.

5. Is the Son God?
The Son is God and the second Person of the Blessed Trinity, He is our Saviour and Lord Jesus Christ.

6. Is the Holy Ghost God?
The Holy Ghost is God and the third Person of the Blessed Trinity.

6. Ali Bog vse ve?

Bog vse ve, ve tudi naše najskrivnejše misli, besede in dejanja.

7. Ali more Bog storiti vse?

Bog more storiti vse in nič ni zanj težko ali nemogoče.

8. Ali je Bog pravičen svet in usmiljen?

Bog je neskončno pravičen, neskončno svet, neskončno usmiljen, ker je neskončno popoln.

3.

PRESVETA TROJICA.

1. Ali je samo en Bog?

Da, samo en Bog je.

2. Zakaj more biti samo en Bog?

Samo en Bog more biti, ker je Bog najvišje in neskončno bitje in toraj ne more imeti sebi enakega.

3. Koliko oseb je v Bogu?

V Bogu so tri božje osebe, Oče, Sin in sveti Duh.

4. Ali je Oče Bog?

Oče je Bog in prva oseba presvete Trojice.

5. Ali je Sin Bog?

Sin je Bog in druga oseba presvete Trojice ki je naš Zveličar in Gospod Jezus Kristus.

6. Ali je sveti Duh Bog?

Sveti Duh je Bog in tretja oseba presvete Trojice.

7. What do you mean by the Blessed Trinity?
By the Blessed Trinity I mean one God in three Divine Persons.

8. Are the three Divine Persons equal in all things?
The three Divine Persons are equal in all things.

9. Are the three Divine Persons one and the same God?
The three Divine Persons are one and the same God, having one and the same Divine nature and substance.

10. Can we fully understand how the three Divine Persons are one and the same God?
We cannot fully understand how the three Divine Persons are one and the same God, because this is a mystery.

11. What is a mystery?
A mystery is a truth which we cannot fully understand.

4.

ON CREATION.

1. Who created heaven and earth, and all things?
God created heaven and earth, and all things.

2. How did God create heaven and earth?
God created heaven and earth from nothing by His word only.

3. Which are the chief creatures of God?
The chief creatures of God are angels and men.

7. Kaj je presveta Trojica?
Presveta Trojica je en Bog v treh božjih osebah.

8. Ali so si tri božje osebe v vsem enake?
Tri božje osebe so si v vsem enake.

9. Ali so tri božje osebe eden in isti Bog?
Tri božje osebe so eden in isti Bog, ker imajo eno in isti božjo naravo in bistvo.

10. Ali moremo popolnoma razumeti, kako so tri božje osebe eden in isti Bog?
Mi ne moremo popolnoma razumeti, kako so tri božje osebe eden in isti Bog, ker je to skrivnost.

11. Kaj je skrivnost?
Skrivnost je resnica, katere ne moremo popolnoma razumeti.

4.

STVARJENJE.

1. Kdo je ustvaril nebo in zemljo in vse stvari?
Bog je ustvaril nebo in zemljo in vse stvari.

2. Kako je Bog ustvaril nebo in zemljo?
Bog je ustvaril nebo in zemljo iz nič s samo svojo besedo.

3. Katere so najimenitnejše stvari božje?
Najimenitnejše stvari božje so angeli in ljudje.

4. What are angels?
Angels are pure spirits without a body, created to adore and enjoy God in heaven.

5. Were the angels created for any other purpose?
The angels were also created to be our guardians.

6. Were the angels, as God created them, good and happy?
The angels, as God created them, were good and happy?

7. Did all the angels remain good and happy?
All the angels did not remain good and happy; many of them sinned and were cast into hell, and these are called devils or bad angels.

5.

ON OUR FIRST PARENTS AND THE FALL.

1. Who were the first man and woman?
The first man and woman were Adam and Eve.

2. Were Adam and Eve innocent and holy when they came from the hand of God?
Adam and Eve were innocent and holy when they came from the hand of God.

3. When God created Adam and Eve where did He place them?
When God created Adam and Eve He placed them in paradise.

4. Did God give any command to Adam and Eve?
To try their obedience God commanded Adam and Eve not to eat of a certain fruit which grew in the garden of Paradise.

4. Kaj so angeli?

Angeli so čisti duhovi, brez telesa, ustvarjeni, da Boga molijo in vživajo v nebesih.

5. Ali so bili angeli vstvarjeni še za kaj drugega?

Angeli so bili ustvarjeni tudi za to, da nas varujejo.

6. Ko je Bog angele ustvaril, ali so bili dobri in srečni?

Ko je Bog angele ustvaril, so bili dobri in srečni.

7. Ali so vsi angeli ostali dobri in srečni?

Niso vsi angeli ostali dobri in srečni. Mnogi izmed njih so grešili in bili pahnjeni v pekel in ti se imenujejo hudiči ali hudobni angeli.

5.

NAŠI PRVI STARIŠI IN NJIH GREH.

1. Kdo sta bila prvi mož in prva žena?

Prvi mož in prva žena sta bila Adam in Eva.

2. Ali sta bila Adam in Eva nedolžna in sveta, ko sta prišla iz roke božje?

Adam in Eva sta bila nedolžna in sveta, ko sta prišla iz roke božje.

3. Kam je Bog postavil Adama in Evo, ko ju je ustvaril?

Ko je Bog Adama in Evo ustvaril, postavil ju je v raj.

4. Ali je Bog dal Adamu in Evi kako zapoved?

Da bi poskusil njih pokorščino, prepovedal je Bog Adamu in Evi jesti od nekega drevesa, ki je rastlo v raju.

5. Did Adam and Eve remain faithful to God?

Adam and Eve did not remain faithful to God; but broke His command by eating the forbidden fruit.

6. Who did seduce Adam and Eve into sin?

The Devil in the form of a snake seduced Adam and Eve into sin.

7. What befell Adam and Eve on account of their sin?

Adam and Eve on account of their sin lost innocence and holiness, and were doomed to sickness and death.

8. On whom did the sin of our first parents come?

The sin of our first parents came on all men.

9. What is the sin called which we inherit from our first parents?

The sin which we inherit from our first parents is called original sin.

10. Was any one preserved from original sin?

The Blessed Virgin Mary, through the merits of her Divine Son, was preserved free from the guilt of original sin, and this privilege is called her Immaculate Conception.

6.

ON SIN AND ITS KINDS.

1. How many kinds of sin are there?

There are two kinds of sin: original sin, which was committed by Adam and Eve, and actual sin, which we commit ourselves.

5. Ali sta Adam in Eva ostala zvesta Bogu?

Adam in Eva nista ostala zvesta Bogu, temveč sta prelomila njegovo zapoved in jedla od prepovedanega sadu.

6. Kdo je Adama in Evo zapeljal v greh?

Adama in Evo je zapeljal v greh hudobni duh v podobi kače.

7. Kaj se je zgodilo Adamu in Evi radi njih greha?

Adam in Eva sta radi greha izgubila nedolžnost in svetost in sta bila obsojena v bolezen in smrt.

8. Na koga je greh prvih starišev prešel?

Greh prvih starišev je prešel na vse ljudi.

9. Kako se imenuje greh prvih starišev, ki je prešel na vse ljudi?

Greh prvih starišev, ki je prešel na vse ljudi, se imenuje izvirni ali podedovani greh.

10. Ali je bil kdo obvarovan izvirnega greha?

Preblažena Devica Marija je bila edina obvarovana izvirnega greha in sicer po zasluženju svojega božjega Sina, zato se imenuje brezmadeža spočeta.

6.

GREH IN VRSTE GREHA.

1. Koliker je greh?

Greh je dvojen: izvirni greh, katerega sta storila Adam in Eva in osebni ali dejanjski greh, katerega storimo mi sami.

2. What is actual sin?
Actual sin is any wilful thought, word, deed, or omission contrary to the law of God.

3. How many kinds of actual sin are there?
There are two kinds of actual sin—mortal and venial.

4. Who does commit a mortal sin?
He commits a mortal sin, who knowingly and wilfully breaks a commandment of God in an important matter.

5. Why is this sin called mortal?
This sin is called mortal because it deprives us of spiritual life, which is sanctifying grace, and brings everlasting death and damnation on the soul.

6. How many things are necessary to make a sin mortal?
To make a sin mortal three things are necessary; a grievous matter, sufficient reflection, and full consent of the will.

7. Who commits a venial sin?
He commits a venial sin who breaks a commandment of God in a less important matter, or in an important matter but without sufficient recollection or full consent of the will.

8. Which are the effects of venial sin?
The venial sin lessens the love of God in our heart, makes us less worthy of His help, and weakens the power to resist mortal sin.

9. Which are the chief sources of sin or capital sins?
The chief sources of sin or capital sins are seven:

1. Pride,
2. Covetousness,

2. Kaj je osebni greh?

Osebni greh je vsaka prostovoljna misel, beseda, dejanje ali opuščenje, ki je proti božji postavi.

3. Kolikeri so osebni grehi?

Osebni grehi so dvojni: smrtni in mali grehi.

4. Kdo stori smrtni greh?

Smrtni greh stori, kdor vedoma in prostovoljno prelomi božjo postavo v važni reči. ... ...

5. Zakaj imenujemo ta greh smrtni greh?

Ta greh imenujemo smrtni greh, ker nam vzame duhovno življenje, ki je milost božja in nam nakoplje večno smrt in pogubljenje naše duše.

6. Koliko pogojev je treba, da je kaj smrtni greh?

Da je kaj smrtni greh, se zahtevajo tri stvari: važna reč, zadostno spoznanje in popolno privoljenje volje v greh.

7. Kdo stori mali greh?

Mali greh stori, kdor prelomi božjo postavo v kaki mali reči, ali pa tudi veliki, pa ne popolnoma vedoma ali ne popolnoma prostovoljno.

8. Kateri so nasledki malega greha?

Mali greh zmanjša v našem srcu ljubezen do Boga, nas naredi manj vredne pomoči božje, in oslabi našo voljo ustavljati se smrtnemu grehu.

9. Kateri so poglavitni grehi?

Poglavitni grehi so:

1. Napuh.
2. Lakomnost.

3. Lust,
4. Anger,
5. Gluttony,
6. Envy,
7. Sloth.

7.

ON THE INCARNATION AND REDEMPTION.

1. Did God abandon man after he fell into sin?
God did not abandon man after he fell into sin, but promised him a Redeemer, who was to satisfy for man's sin and reopen to him the gates of heaven.

2. Who is the Redeemer?
Our Blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ is the Redeemer of mankind.

3. What do you believe of Jesus Christ?
I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God, the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity, true God and true man.

4. Why is Jesus Christ true God?
Jesus Christ is true God because He is the true and only Son of God the Father.

5. Why is Jesus Christ true man?
Jesus Christ is true man because He is Son of the Blessed Virgin Mary and has a body and soul like ours.

6. How many natures are there in Jesus Christ?
In Jesus Christ there are two natures, the nature of God and the nature of man.

3. Nečistost.
4. Nevoščljivost.
5. Požrešnost.
6. Jeza.
7. Lenoba.

7.

UČLOVEČENJE IN ODREŠENJE.

1. Ali je Bog človeka zapustil, ko je padel v greh?

Bog ni človeka zapustil, ko je padel v greh, temveč mu je obljubil Odrešenika, ki bode zadostil za grehe ljudi in jim zopet odprl vrata nebeška.

2. Kdo je Orešenik?

Odrešenik je naš Gospod in Zveličar Jezus Kristus.

3. Kaj veruješ o Jezusu Kristusu?

O Jezusu Kristusu verujem, da je Sin božji, druga oseba presvete Trojice, — pravi Bog in pravi človek.

4. Zakaj je Jezus Kristus pravi Bog?

Jezus Kristus je pravi Bog, ker je pravi in edini Sin Boga Očeta.

5. Zakaj je Jezus Kristus pravi človek?

Jezus Kristus je pravi človek, ker je sin Marije Device in ima telo in dušo, kakor mi.

6. Koliko narav je v Jezusu Kristusu?

V Jezusu Kristusu sta dve naravi: božja in človeška.

7. Was Jesus Christ always God?

Jesus Christ was always God, as He is the second Person of the Blessed Trinity, equal to His Father from all eternity.

8. Was Jesus Christ always man?

Jesus Christ was not always man, but became man at the time of His Incarnation.

9. How was the Son of God made man?

The Son of God was conceived and made man by the power of the Holy Ghost, in the womb of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

10. Is the Blessed Virgin Mary truly the Mother of God?

The Blessed Virgin Mary is truly the Mother of God, because the same Divine Person who is the Son of God is also the Son of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

11. Did the Son of God become man immediately after the sin of our first parents?

The Son of God did not become man immediately after the sin of our first parents, but was promised to them as a Redeemer.

12. On what day was the Son of God conceived and made man?

The Son of God was conceived and made man on Annunciation day — the day on which the Angel Gabriel announced to the Blessed Virgin Mary that she was to be the Mother of God.

13. On what day was Christ born?

Christ was born on Christmas day in a stable at Bethlehem, over nineteen hundred years ago.

7. Ali je bil Jezus Kristus vedno Bog?

Jezus Kristus je bil vedno Bog, ker je druga oseba presvete Trojice, enak Očetu od vekomaj.

8. Ali je bil Jezus Kristus vedno človek?

Jezus Kristus ni bil vedno človek, temveč je postal še le pri svojem včlovečenju.

9. Kako se je Jesus Kristus včlovečil?

Jesus Kristus se je včlovečil, ko je bil spočet od svetega Duha in rojen iz Marije Device.

10. Ali je Devica Marija prava Mati božja?

Devica Marija je prava mati Božja, kajti ista božja oseba, ki je Sin božji, je tudi Sin Marije Device.

11. Ali se je Sin božji včlovečil takoj po grehu prvih starišev?

Sin božji se ni včlovečil takoj po grehu naših prvih starišev, temveč jim je bil samo obljubljen kot odrešenik.

12. Kdaj se je Sin božji včlovečil?

Sin božji se je včlovečil na dan angelovega oznanjenja, ko je angel Gabriel oznanil Mariji, da bode postala Mati božja.

13. Kdaj je bil Kristus rojen?

Kristus je bil rojen na božični dan v hlevu v Bethlehemu pred več kot devetnajsto leti.

14. How long did Christ live on earth?
Christ lived on earth about thirty-three years, and led a most holy life in poverty and suffering.

15. Why did Christ live so long on earth?
Christ lived so long on earth to show us the way to heaven by His teachings and example.

8.

ON OUR LORD'S PASSION, DEATH, RESURRECTION AND ASCENSION.

1. How did Jesus Christ save us?
Jesus Christ saved us by his sufferings and his death on the holy Cross.

2. What did Jesus Christ suffer?
Jesus Christ suffered a bloody sweat, a cruel scourging, was crowned with thorns, and was crucified.

3. Who did condemn Jesus Christ to death?
The Roman governor Pontius Pilate condemned Jessu Christ to death.

4. On what day did Christ die?
Christ died on Good Friday.

5. Where did Christ die?
Christ died on Mount Calvary.

6. Why did Christ suffer and die?
Christ suffered and died for our sins.

7. Whither did Christ's soul go after His death?
After Christ's death His soul descended into hell, called Limbo.

14. Koliko časa je Kristus živel na zemlji?
Kristus je živel na zemlji okrog tri in trideset let in je živel sveto v uboštvu in trpljenju.
15. Zakaj je Jezus Kristus živel toliko časa na zemlji?
Jezus Kristus je živel toliko časa na zemlji, da bi nam s svojimi nauki in s svojim zgledom pokazal pot v nebesa.

8.

TRPLJENJE, SMRT, VSTAJENJE IN VNEBOHOD GOSPODOV.

1. Kako nas je Jezus Kristus odrešil?
Jezus Kristus nas je odrešil s svojim trpljenjem in svojo smrtjo na križu.
2. Kaj je Jezus Kristus trpel?
Jezus Kristus je krvavi pot potil, bil neusmiljeno bičan, s trnjem kronan in križan.
3. Kdo je obsodil Jezusa Kristusa na smrt?
Rimski oblastnik Poncij Pilat je obsodil Jezusa Kristusa na smrt.
4. Kateri dan je Jezus Kristus umrl?
Jezus Kristus je umrl na veliki petek.
5. Kje je bil Jezus Kristus križan?
Jezus Kristus je bil križan na gori Kalvariji.
6. Zakaj je Jezus Kristus trpel in umrl?
Jezus Kristus je trpel in umrl za naše grehe.
7. Kam je šla duša Jezusa Kristusa, ko je umrl na križu?
Ko je Jezus Kristus umrl na križu, je šla njegova duša v predpekel.

8. What is Limbo?
Limbo is a place or state in which the souls of the just, who had died before Jesus, awaited their salvation.

9. On what day did Christ rise from the dead?
Christ rose from the dead, glorious and immortal, on Easter Sunday, the third day after His death.

10. How long did Christ stay on earth after His resurrection?
After His resurrection Christ stayed on earth forty days.

11. Why did Jesus Christ remain forty days after his resurrection on earth?
Jesus Christ, remained forty days after His resurrection on earth to prove that he was truly risen from the death and to instruct His apostles.

12. When did Jesus Christ ascend into heaven?
Jesus Christ ascended into heaven on the fortieth day after his resurrection.

13. How do we call the day on which Jesus Christ ascended into heaven?
The day, on which Jesus Christ ascended into heaven we call Ascension.

14. Where is Christ in heaven?
In heaven Christ sits at the right hand of God the Father Almighty.

15. Will Jesus Christ ever come again into the world?
Jesus Christ will come once more into the world at the general judgment to judge the living and the dead.

8. Kaj je predpekel?
Predpekel je kraj, ali stanje, kjer so duše pravičnih, ki so umrli pred Jezusom, čakale svojega odrešenja.

9. Kdaj je Jezus Kristus vstal od mrtvih?
Jezus Kristus je slavno in neumrljivo vstal od mrtvih na velikonočno nedeljo, tretji dan po svoji smrti.

10. Kako dolgo je ostal Jezus Kristus po svojem vstajenju na zemlji?
Po svojem vstajenju je ostal Jezus Kristus še 40 dni na zemlji.

11. Zakaj je Jezus Kristus po svojem vstajenju ostal še 40 dni na zemlji?
Jezus Kristus je po svojem vstajenju ostal še 40 dni na zemlji, da je dokazal, da je res od mrtvih vstal, in da je podučeval svoje apostole.

12. Kdaj je šel Jezus Kristus v nebesa?
Jezus Kristus je šel v nebesa štirideseti dan po svojem vstajenju.

13. Kako imenujemo dan, ko je Jezus šel v nebesa?
Dan, ko je šel Jezus Kristus v nebesa, imenujemo vnebohod Gospodov.

14. Kje je Jezus Kristus v nebesih?
Jezus Kristus sedi v nebesih na desnici Boga Očeta vsemogočnega.

15. Ali bode Jezus Kristus še kdaj prišel na svet?
Jezus Kristus bode še enkrat prišel na svet in sicer na koncu sveta, da bode sodil žive in mrtve.

9.

ON THE HOLY GHOST.

1. Who is the Holy Ghost?
   The Holy Ghost is the third Person of the Blessed Trinity.

2. On what day did the Holy Ghost come down upon the Apostles?
   The Holy Ghost came down upon the Apostles ten days after the Ascension of our Lord.

3. How did the Holy Ghost come down upon the Apostles.
   The Holy Ghost came down upon the Apostles in the form of tongues of fire.

4. Who sent the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles?
   Our Lord Jesus Christ sent the holy Ghost upon the Apostles.

5. Why did Christ send the Holy Ghost?
   Christ sent the Holy Ghost to sanctify His Church, to enlighten and strengthen the Apostles, and to enable them to preach the Gospel.

6. How do we call the day on which Jesus Christ sent the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles?
   The Day on which Jesus Christ sent the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles we call Pentecost.

7. Will the Holy Ghost abide with the Church for ever?
   The Holy Ghost will abide with the Church for ever, and guide it in the way of holiness and truth.

9.

SV. DUH.

1. Kdo je sveti Duh?
   Sv. Duh je tretja oseba presvete Trojice.

2. Kdaj je prišel sv. Duh na apostole?
   Sv. Duh je prišel na apostole deset dni po vnebohodu Jezusa Kristusa.

3. Kako je prišel sv. Duh na apostole?
   Sv. Duh je prišel na apostole v podobi gorečih jezikov.

4. Kdo je poslal sv. Duha na apostole?
   Naš Gospod Jezus Kristus je poslal sv. Duha na apostole.

5. Zakaj je poslal Kristus sv. Duha na apostle?
   Kristus je poslal sv. Duha na apostole, da bi posvetil svojo cerkev, da bi razsvetlil in pokrepil apostole in jih tako naredil sposobne oznanjevati sv. evangelij.

6. Kako imenujemo dan, ko je Jezus Kristus poslal sv. Duha na apostole?
   Dan, ko je poslal Jezus Kristus sv. Duha na apostole, imenujemo binkošti.

7. Ali bode sv. Duh vedno ostal s sv. cerkvijo?
   Sv. Duh bode vedno ostal s sveto cerkvijo in jo vodil po poti svetosti in resnice.

8. When specially does a Christian receive the Holy Ghost?

A Christian receives the Holy Ghost specially in the Sacrament of Confirmation.

10.

ON THE EFFECTS OF THE REDEMPTION.

1. What did Jesus Christ gain for us by his passion and death?

By his passion and death Jesus Christ gained grace of God for us.

2. What do you mean by the grace?

By grace I mean a supernatural gift of God bestowed on us, through the merits of Jesus Christ, for our salvation.

3. How many kinds of grace are there?

There are two kinds of grace, sanctifying grace and actual grace.

4. What is sanctifying grace?

Sanctifying grace is that which makes the soul holy and pleasing to God.

5. Where do we receive first the sanctifying grace?

We receive the sanctifying grace first in the sacrament of Baptism.

6. What does it mean to be in state or grace?

To be in state of grace means to be withouth a mortal sin.

8. Kdaj zlasti sprejme kristjan sv. Duha?
Kristjan sprejme sv. Duha zlasti pri sv. birmi.

10.

SADOVI ODREŠENJA.

1. Kaj nam je Jezus Kristus pridobil s svojim trpljenjem in smrtjo?
S svojim trpljenjem in smrtjo nam je Jezus Kristus pridobil milost božjo.

2. Kaj je milost božja?
Milost božja je nadnaravni dar, katerega nam daje Bog po zasluženju Jezusa Kristusa za naše zveličanje.

3. Kolikera je milost?
Milost je dvojna: posvečujoča in dejanska milost.

4. Kaj je posvečujoča milost?
Posvečujoča milost se imenuje ona, ki dela našo dušo sveto in Bogu dopadljivo.

5. Kje dobimo najprej posvečujočo milost?
Posvečujočo milost dobimo najprej pri sv. krstu.

6. Kaj se pravi biti v stanu milosti božje?
Biti v stanu milosti božje se pravi biti brez smrtnega greha.

7. Can we lose sanctifying grace?
We can lose sanctifying grace by every mortal sin.

8. How do we regain sanctifying grace?
We regain sanctifying grace in the Sacrament of Penance.

9. What is actual grace?
Actual grace is that help of God which enlightens our mind and moves our will to shun evil and do good.

10. How specially can we gain actual Grace?
We can gain the actual grace by Sacraments and prayer.

11. Can we resist the grace of God?
We can, and unfortunately often do, resist the grace of God.

12. Is grace necessary to salvation?
Grace is necessary to salvation, because without grace we can do nothing to merit heaven.

II.

ON THE CHURCH.

1. Who does teach us the Faith of Jesus Christ?
The Catholic Church teaches us the Faith of Jesus Christ.

7. Ali moremo posvečujočo milost izgubiti?
Posvečujočo milost moremo izgubiti z vsakim smrtnim grehom.

8. Ako smo posvečujočo milost božjo izgubili, kako je moremo dobiti nazaj?
Ako smo posvečujočo milost božjo izgubili jo moremo dobiti nazaj v zakramentu svete pokore.

9. Katera je dejanska milost božja?
Dejanska milost božja je tista pomoč božja, ki razsvetljuje naš razum in nagiba našo voljo, da se varujemo hudega in delamo dobro.

10. Kako moremo zlasti dobiti dejansko milost božjo?
Dejansko milost božjo moremo zlasti dobiti s svetimi zakramenti in molitvijo.

11. Ali se moremo milosti božji ustavljati?
Da, milosti božji se moremo ustavljati in žalibog se res velikrat ustavljamo, ko nočemo storiti tega, kar Bog od nas zahteva.

12. Ali je milost božja potrebna k zveličanju?
Milost božja nam je potrebna k zveličanju, ker brez milosti božje ne moremo ničesar storiti, da bi si zaslužili nebesa.

II.

SVETA KATOLIŠKA CERKEV.

1. Kdo nas uči Jezusovo vero?
Jezusovo vero nas uči sveta cerkev.

2. What is the Church?

The Church is the congregation of all those who profess the faith of Christ, partake of the same Sacraments, and are governed by their lawful pastors under one visible head.

3. Who is the invisible Head of the Church?

Jesus Christ is the invisible Head of the Church.

4. Whom did Jesus Christ appoint the visible head of his Holy Church?

Jesus Christ appointed Saint Peter and his successors as the visible head of his Church.

5. Who is the successor of Saint Peter?

The successor of Saint Peter is the Bishop of Rome, the Holy Father, the Pope.

6. Who are the successors of the other Apostles?

The successors of the other Apostles are the Bishops of the Holy Catholic Church.

7. Why did Christ found the Church?

Christ founded the Church to teach, govern, sanctify, and save all men.

8. Are all bound to belong to the Church?

All are bound to belong to the Church and he who knows the Church to be true Church and remains out of it cannot be saved.

2. Kaj je sveta cerkev?

Sveta Cerkev je vidna družba vseh onih, ki verujejo v Jezusa Kristusa, ki sprejemajo iste zakramente in katere vladajo zakoniti duhovni pastirji pod jednim vidnim poglavarjem.

3. Kdo je nevidni poglavar svete cerkve.

Nevidni poglavar svete cerkve je Jezus Kristus sam.

4. Koga je Jezus Kristus postavil za vidnega poglavarja svoje svete cerkve?

Za vidnega poglavarja svoje svete cerkve je Jezus Kristus postavil sv. Petra in njegove naslednike.

5. Kdo je naslednik sv. Petra?

Naslednik sv. Petra je rimski škof, sveti Oče, Papež.

6. Kdo so nasledniki apostolov?

Nasledniki apostolov so škofje svete katoliške cerkve.

7. Zakaj je Jezus Kristus vstanovil sveto cerkev?

Jezus Kristus je vstanovil sveto cerkev, da uči, vlada, posvečuje in zveliča vse ljudi.

8. Ali so vsi ljudje dolžni spadati v pravo Jezusovo cerkev?

Vsi ljudje so dolžni spadati v pravo Jezusovo cerkev, in nihče, ki ve za pravo cerkev Jezusovo, pa se ji ne pridruži, ne more biti zveličan.

12.

ON THE ATTRIBUTES AND MARKS OF THE CHURCH.

1. Which are the attributes of the Church?

   The attributes of the Church are three: authority, infallibility, and indefectibility.

2. What do you mean by the authority of the Church?

   By the authority of the Church I mean the right and power which the Pope and the Bishops, as the successors of the Apostles, have to teach and to govern the faithful.

3. What do you mean by the infallibility of the Church?

   By the infallibility of the Church I mean that the Church cannot err when it teaches a doctrine of faith or morals.

4. What do you mean by the indefectibility of the Church?

   By the indefectibility of the Church I mean that the Church, as Christ founded it, will last till the end of time.

5. How many Churches did Jesus Christ institute?

   Jezus Christ instituted only one Church.

6. Which Church was instituted by Jesus Christ?

   The Catholic Church was instituted by Jesus Christ.

7. By whom were other churches instituted?

   Other churches were instituted by men.

12.

LASTNOSTI IN ZNAMENJA PRAVE JEZUSOVE CERKVE.

1. Katere so lastnosti prave Jezusove cerkve?
   Lastnosti prave Jezusove cerkve so, da ima oblast, da je nezmotljiva in da je nepremagljiva.

2. Kaj pomeni: Jezusova cerkev ima oblast?
   Jezusova cerkev ima oblast pomeni, da imajo papež in škofje, kot nasledniki apostolov, pravico in moč učiti in vladati vernike.

3. Kaj pomeni: Jezusova cerkev je nezmotljiva?
   Jezusova cerkev je nezmotljiva pomeni, da se ne more zmotiti, kadar uči nauk o veri ali nravnosti.

4. Kaj pomeni: Jezusova cerkev je nepremagljiva?
   Jezusova cerkev je nepremagljiva pomeni, da bode ostala taka, kakoršno je Jezus vstanovil, do konca sveta.

5. Koliko cerkev je Jezus vstanovil?
   Jezus Kristus je vstanovil samo eno cerkev.

6. Kako se imenuje cerkev, ki jo je Jezus ustanovil?
   Cerkev, katero je Jezus Kristus vstanovil se imenuje Katoliška cerkev.

7. Kdo je ustanovil druge cerkve?
   Druge cerkve se ustanovili ljudje.

8. How can the true Church of Jesus Christ be recognized?

The true Church of Jesus Christ can be recognized, because she is one, she is holy, she is Catholic and she is apostolic.

9. How is the Church One?

The Church is One because all its members agree in one faith, receive the same sacraments, and are all in one communion, under one head.

10. How is the Church Holy?

The Church is Holy because its founder, Jesus Christ, is holy; because it teaches a holy doctrine; invites all to a holy life; and because of the eminent holiness of so many thousands of its children.

11. How is the Church Catholic or universal?

The Church is Catholic or universal because it subsists in all ages, teaches all nations, and maintains all truth.

12. How is the Church Apostolic?

The Church is Apostolic because it was founded by Christ on His Apostles, and is governed by their lawful successors, and because it has never ceased, and never will cease, to teach their doctrine.

13. In which Church are these attributes and marks found?

These attributes and marks are found in the Holy Roman Catholic Church alone.

8. Po čem se spozna prava Jezusova cerkev?

Prava Jezusova cerkev se spozna po štirih znamenjih: da je edina, da je sveta, da je vesoljna ali katoliška, in da je apostolska.

9. Kako je prava Jezusova cerkev edina?

Prava Jezusova cerkev je edina, ker vsi njeni udje verujejo ene in iste nauke, sprejemajo vsi ene in iste zakramente, so med seboj edini in so vsi pod enim poglavarjem.

10. Kako je Jezusova cerkev sveta?

Jezusova cerkev je sveta, ker je njen vstanovitelj Jezus Kristus svet, ker uči svete nauke, ker navaja vse k svetemu življenju in ker je toliko njenih udov svetih.

11. Kako je Jezusova cerkev katoliška ali vesoljna?

Jezusova cerkev je katoliška ali vesoljna, ker obstoji za vse čase, uči vse narode in ohranjuje vso resnico.

12. Kako je Jezusova cerkev apostolska?

Jezusova cerkev je apostolska, ker jo je Jezus vstanovil v apostolih, ker jo vladajo njih pravi nesledniki in ker nikdar ni in nikdar ne bode prenehala učiti njih naukov.

13. Na kateri cerkvi najdemo vsa ta znamenja prave Jezusove cerkve?

Vsa ta znamenja prave Jezusove cerkve najdemo samo na sveti rimo-katoliški cerkvi.

13.

ON THE SACRAMENTS.

1. What is a Sacrament?

   A Sacrament is an outward sign instituted by Christ to give grace.

2. How many Sacraments are there?

   There are seven Sacraments: Baptism, Confirmation, Holy Eucharist, Penance, Extreme Unction, Holy Orders, and Matrimony.

3. Whence have the Sacraments the power of giving grace?

   The Sacraments have the power of giving grace from the merits of Jesus Christ.

4. What grace do the Sacraments give?

   Some of the Sacraments give sanctifying grace, and others increase it in our souls.

5. Which are the Sacraments that give sanctifying grace?

   The Sacraments that give sanctifying grace are Baptism and Penance.

6. How are Baptism and Penance called because they give us sanctifying grace?

   Baptism and Penance because they give us sanctifying grace are called Sacraments of the dead.

7. Why are Baptism and Penance called Sacraments of the dead?

   Baptism and Penance are called Sacraments of the

13.

O ZAKRAMENTIH.

1. Kaj je zakrament?

   Zakrament je vidno znamenje, ustanovljeno od Jezusa Kristusa za to, da deli milost.

2. Koliko je svetih zakramentov?

   Svetih zakramentov je sedem: Sveti krst — sveta birma, — sveto Rešnje Telo, — sveta pokora, — sveto poslednje olje, — sveto mašniško posvečenje, — sveti zakon.

3. Od kod imajo zakramenti moč, da dele milost?

   Zakramenti imajo moč, da dele milost, od zasluženj Jezusa Kristusa.

4. Katere milosti nam dele zakramenti?

   Nekateri zakramenti nam dele posvečujočo milost, drugi nam jo pomnožujejo v naših dušah.

5. Kateri zakramenti nam dele posvečujočo milost?

   Posvečujočo milost nam delita sveti krst in sveta pokora.

6. Kako imenujemo sveti krst in sv. pokoro, ker nam delita posvečujočo milost?

   Ker nam sveti krst in sveta pokora podelita posvečupočo milost, imenujemo jih zakramenta mrtvih.

7. Zakaj imenujemo sveti krst in sveto pokoro zakramenta mrtvih?

   Sveti krst in sveto pokoro imenujemo zakramenta

dead, because they take away mortal sin, which is the death of the soul, and give grace, which is its life.

8. Which are the Sacraments that increase sanctifying grace in our soul?

The Sacraments that increase sanctifying grace in our soul are: Confirmation, Holy Eucharist, Extreme Unction, Holy Orders, and Matrimony.

9. How do we call the Sacraments that increase sanctifying grace?

The Sacraments that increase santifying grace we call Sacraments of the living.

10. Why do we call Sacraments that increase the sanctifying grace the Sacraments of the living?

The Sacraments that increase the sanctifying grace are called Sacraments of the living, because those who receive them worthily are already living the life of grace.

11. What sin does he commit who receives the Sacraments of the living in mortal sin?

He who receives the Sacraments of the living in mortal sin commits a sacrilege, which is a great sin.

12. Do the Sacraments always give grace?

The Sacraments always give grace, if we receive them with the right disposition.

14.
ON BAPTISM.

1. Which is the most necessary sacrament?

The most necessary Sacrament is Baptism.

mrtvih, ker nas očistita smrtnega greha, ki je smrt duše, in podelita milost božjo, ki je življenje duše.

8. Kateri zakramenti nam posvečujočo milost pomnože?
Posvečujočo milost nam pomnože: sveta Birma, sveto Rešnje Telo, sveto Poslednje olje, sveto Mašniško posvečenje in sveti Zakon.

9. Kako imenujemo zakramente, ki nam posvečujočo milost pomnože?
Zakramente, ki nam posvečujočo milost pomnože, imenujemo zakramente živih.

10. Zakaj imenujemo zakramente, ki nam posvečujočo milost pomnože, zakramente živih?
Zakramente, ki nam posvečujočo milost pomnože, imenujemo zakramente živih, ker moramo že biti v stanu milosti božje, ako jih hočemo vredno sprejeti.

11. Kakšen greh stori, kdor sprejme kak zakrament živih v stanu smrtnega greha?
Kdor sprejme kak zakrament živih v stanu smrtnega greha, stori božji rop, ki je zelo velik greh.

12. Ali zakramenti vedno podele milost božjo?
Zakramenti vedno podele milost božjo, kadarkoli jih sprejmemo vredno.

14.
SV. KRST.

1. Kateri zakrament je najpotrebnejši zakrament?
Najpotrebnejši zakrament je sveti krst.

2. Why is Baptism the most necessary Sacrament?

Baptism is the most necessary Sacrament because without Baptism we can receive no other Sacrament and can not be saved.

3. What sins are forgiven in the Sacrament of Baptism?

Original sin and all sins committed before Baptism are forgiven in the sacrament of Baptism.

4. Who can administer Baptism?

The priest is the ordinary minister of baptism; but in case of necessity any one who has the use of reason may baptize.

5. How is Baptism given?

Whoever baptizes should pour water on the head of the person to be baptized, and say, while pouring the water: I baptize thee in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

6. What do we promise in Baptism?

In Baptism we promise to renounce the devil with all his works and pomps.

7. Why is the name of a saint given in Baptism?

The name of a saint is given in Baptism in order that the person baptized may imitate his virtues and have him for a protector.

8. What is the obligation of a godfather and godmother?

The obligation of a godfather and a godmother is to instruct the child in its religious duties, if the parents neglect to do so or die.

2. Zakaj je sveti krst najpotrebnejši zakrament?

Sv. krst je najpotrebnejši zakrament, ker brez svetega krsta ne moremo nobenega drugega zakramenta sprejeti in tudi ne v nebesa priti.

3. Kateri grehi se nam odpuščajo pri svetem krstu?

Pri svetem krstu se nam odpušča izvrni greh in vsi drugi pred krstom storjeni grehi.

4. Kdo more krstiti?

Navadno krščuje samo duhovnik, toda v slučaju potrebe more krstiti vsak človek, ki je pri pameti.

5. Kaj mora storiti, kdor hoče veljavno krstiti?

Kdor hoče veljavno krstiti, mora zliti čisto vodo na glavo krščenca in obenem, ko zliva, govoriti besede: Jaz te krstim v imenu Očeta in Sina in svetega Duha.

6. Kaj obljubimo pri svetem krstu?

Pri svetem krstu obljubimo, da se odpovemo hudiču in vsemu njegovemu dejanju in njegovemu napuhu.

7. Zakaj se daje krščencu pri svetem krstu ime svetnika?

Pri svetem krstu se daje krščencu ime svetnika, da bi posnemal njegove čednosti in obenem imel v svojem življenju varuha.

8. Katere dolžnosti imajo botri?

Botri imajo dolžnost skrbeti za poduk otroka v verskih dolžnostih, ako bi stariši to zanemarili ali umrli.

15.

ON CONFIRMATION.

1. Whom do we receive at Confirmation?

   At Confirmation we receive the Holy Ghost.

2. Who administers Confirmation?

   The bishop is the ordinary minister of Confirmation.

3. How does the bishop give Confirmation?

   The bishop extends his hands over those who are to be confirmed, prays that they may receive the Holy Ghost, and anoints the forehead of each with holy chrism in the form of a cross.

4. What is meant by anointing the forehead with chrism in the form of a cross?

   By anointing the forehead with chrism in the form of a cross is meant, that the Christian who is confirmed must openly profess and practice his faith, never be ashamed of it, and rather die than deny it.

5. To receive Confirmation worthily is it necessary to be in the state of grace?

   To receive Confirmation worthily it is necessary to be in the state of grace.

6. Which are the effects of Confirmation?

   The effects of Confirmation are an increase of sanctifying grace, the strengthening of our faith and the gifts of the Holy Ghost.

15.

SV. BIRMA.

1. Koga sprejmemo pri sveti birmi?

   Pri sveti birmi sprejmemo svetega Duha, ki nas pokrepi v sveti veri in nas naredi v prave kristjane in vojake Kristusove.

2. Kdo deli sveto Birmo?

   Sveto Birmo deli navadno samo škof.

3. Kako deli škof sveto Birmo?

   Škof najprej razprostre svoji roki nad birmanci in prosi svetega Duha, da bi prišel nanje s svojimi sedmerimi darovi, potem jim mazili čelo s sveto krizmo v obliki križa in slednjič jih še enkrat blagoslovi.

4. Zakaj škof mazili čelo birmanca s sveto krizmo v obliki križa?

   Škof mazili čelo birmanca s sveto krizmo v obliki križa v znamenje, da mora birmanec sveto vero vedno javno spoznavati, po nji živeti in se je nikdar ne sramovati, in raje umreti, kot jo zatajiti.

5. Ako hočemo birmo sprejeti vredno, ali moramo biti v stanu milosti božje?

   Ako hočemo birmo vredno sprejeti, moramo biti v stanu milosti božje, ker drugače bi storili božji rop.

6. Katere milosti nam deli sveta birma?

   Sveta birma nam pomnoži posvečujočo milost, nas potrdi v sveti veri in nam da darove svetega duha.

7. Which are the gifts of the Holy Ghost?

The gifts of the Holy Ghost are Wisdom, Understanding, Counsel, Fortitude, Knowledge, Piety, and Fear of the Lord.

16.

ON THE SACRAMENT OF PENANCE.

1. What is the Sacrament of Penance?

Penance is a Sacrament in which the sins committed after Baptism are forgiven.

2. How does the Sacrament of Penance remit sin?

The Sacrament of Penance remits sins by means of the absolution of the priest.

3. How do you know that the priest has the power of absolving from the sins committed after Baptism?

I know that the priest has the power of absolving from the sins committed after Baptism, because Jesus Christ granted that power to the priest of His Church when He said: "Receive ye the Holy Ghost. Whose sins you shall forgive, they are forgiven them; whose sins you shall retain, they are retained."

4. How do the priests of the Church exercise the power of forgiving sins?

The priests of the Church exercise the power of forgiving sins by hearing the confession of sins, and granting pardon for them as ministers of God and in His name.

7. Kateri so darovi svetega Duha?

Darovi svetega Duha so: modrost, razumnost, svet, moč, učenost, pobožnost in strah božji.

16.

ZAKRAMENT SV. POKORE.

1. Kaj je zakrament svete pokore?

Zakrament svete pokore je zakrament, pri katerem se nam odpuščajo grehi, po svetem krstu storjeni.

2. Kako nam zakrament svete pokore odpušča naše grehe?

Zakrament svete pokore nam odpušča naše grehe, ko nam mašnik podeli sveto odvezo.

3. Kako veš, da ima mašnik oblast odpuščati grehe, storjene po svetem krstu?

Da ima mašnik oblast odpuščati grehe, po svetem krstu storjene, vem, ker je Jezus Kristus dal mašnikom svoje cerkve to oblast, ko jim je rekel: "Sprejmite svetega Duha! Katerim boste grehe odpustili, so jim odpuščeni, in katerim jih boste zadržali, so jim zadržani."

4. Kako mašniki svete cerkve izvršujejo oblast odpuščati grehe?

Mašniki svete cerkve izvršujejo oblast odpuščati grehe s tem, da pri spovedi poslušajo grehe in jih v imenu Boga odpuščajo kot njegovi služabniki.

5. What must we do to receive the Sacrament of Penance worthily?

To receive the Sacrament of Penance worthily we must do five things:

1. We must examine our conscience.
2. We must have sorrow for our sins.
3. We must make a firm resolution never more to offend God.
4. We must confess our sins to the priest.
5. We must accept the penance which the priest gives us.

6. What is the examination of conscience?

The examination of conscience is an earnest effort to recall to mind all the sins we have committed since our last worthy confession.

7. What should we do before beginning the examination of conscience?

Before beginning the examination of conscience we should pray to God to give us light to know our sins and grace to detest them.

17.

ON CONTRITION AND FIRM RESOLUTION.

1. What is contrition, or sorrow for sin?

Contrition, or sorrow for sin is a hatred of sin and a true grief of the soul for having offended God. with a firm purpose of sinning no more.

5. Kaj moramo storiti, ako hočemo zakrament svete pokore vredno sprejeti?

Ako hočemo zakrament svete pokore vredno sprejeti, moramo izvršiti pet stvari:

1. izprašati svojo vest,
2. obžalovati svoje grehe,
3. trdno skleniti, da Boga ne bomo več žalili,
4. spovedati se svojih grehov spovedniku,
5. opraviti pokoro, katero nam spovednik naloži.

6. Kako si izprašamo svojo vest?

Svojo vest si izprašamo s tem, da resno premislimo, kaj smo grešili od zadnje dobro opravljene spovedi.

7. Kaj naj storimo, predno začnemo vest izpraševati?

Predno začnemo vest izpraševati, moramo prositi Boga milosti in razsvetljenja, da bi spoznali svoje grehe, in milosti, da bi jih obžalovali.

17.

KES ALI OBŽALOVANJE IN TRDNI SKLEP.

1. Kaj je kes ali obžalovanje grehov?

Kes ali obžalovanje grehov je stud in dušna žalost nad storjenimi grehi, zvezan s trdnim sklepom nič več ne grešiti.

2. Why should we be sorry for our sins?

We should be sorry for our sins, because sin is the greatest of evils and an offence against God and it shuts us out of heaven and condemns us to the eternal pains of hell.

3. How many kinds of contrition are there?

There are two kinds of contrition: perfect contrition and imperfect contrition.

4. What is perfect contrition?

Perfect contrition is that which fills us with sorrow, and hatred for sin, because it offends God, who is infinately good in Himself and worthy of all love.

5. When especially should we make an act of perfect contrition?

We should make an act of perfect contrition especially after each sin if we had the misfortune of committing it, in danger of death and every evening.

6. What is imperfect contrition?

Imperfect contrition is that by which we hate what offends God, because by it we lose heaven and deserve hell; or because sin is so hateful in itself.

7. What do you mean by a firm purpose of sinning no more?

By a firm purpose of sinning no more I mean a fixed resolve not only to avoid all mortal sin, but also its near occasions.

8. What do you mean by the near occasion of sin?

By the near occasions of sin I mean all the persons, places, and things that may easily lead us into sin.

2. Zakaj moramo obžalovati svoje grehe?

Svoje grehe moramo obžalovati, ker je greh največje hudo in razžaljenje božje in ker nam vzame nebesa in nas obsodi v večno pogubljenje.

3. Koliker je kes?

Kes je dvojen: popoln in nepopoln.

4. Kdaj je kes popoln?

Kes je popoln, kadar nam je žal, da smo z grehom razžalili Boga, ki je neskončno dober in vreden vse naše ljubezni.

5. Kdaj zlasti naj obudimo popoln kes?

Popoln kes naj obudimo po vsakem grehu, ako smo tako nesrečni, da smo ga storili, v vsaki smrtni nevarnosti, zlasti pa vsaki večer.

6. Kateri kes je nepopoln?

Nepopoln kes je, kadar nam je žal, da smo z grehom nebesa izgubili in si peklo zaslužili ali ker je greh sam na sebi ostuden.

7. Kaj je trdni sklep?

Trdni sklep je resna volja, ne samo varovati se vsakega smrtnega greha, temveč tudi vseh bljižnih priložnosti vanj.

8. Kaj je bljižnja grešna priložnost?

Bljižna grešna priložnost so osebe, kraji ali stvari, ki nas lahko v greh zapeljejo.

9. How can you make shortly an act of contrition?

O my God, I am heartily sorry for all my sins, because by them I have effended The have lost Heaven and deserved Hell. I hate them and therefore I firmly resolve with the help of Thy grace to confess them, repent for them, and amend my life. Amen.

18.

ON CONFESSION.

1. What is Confession?

Confession is the telling of our sins to a duly authorized priest, for the purpose of obtaining forgiveness.

2. What sins are we bound to confess?

We are bound to confess all our mortal sins, but it is well also to confess all our venial sins.

3. Which are the chief qualities of a good Confession?

The chief qualities of a good confession are three: it must be humble, sincere, and entire.

4. When is our Confession humble?

Our Confession is humble, when we accuse ourselves of our sins, with a deep sense of shame and sorrow for having offended God.

5. When is our Confession sincere?

Our Confession is sincere when we tell our sins honestly and truthfully neither exaggerating nor excusing them.

9. Kako se kratko obudi popolno kesanje?

O moj Bog, vsi moji grehi so mi resnično žal, ker sem z njimi razžalil tebe, zgubil nebesa in si zaslužil pekel. Sovražim jih in zato trdno sklenem s pomočjo tvoje milosti se jih spovedati, se zanje spokoriti in se poboljšati. Amen.

18.

SPOVED.

1. Kaj je spoved?

Spoved je skesana obtožba grehov pooblaščenemu mašniku zato, da bi dobili odpuščanje grehov.

2. Katerih grehov se moramo spovedati?

Spovedati se moramo vseh smrtnih grehov, toda dobro je tudi malih grehov se obtožiti.

3. Kakšna mora biti spoved?

Spoved mora biti: ponižna, odkritosrčna in natančna.

4. Kdaj je naša spoved ponižna?

Naša spoved je ponižna, kadar se obtožimo svojih grehov s čutom sramu in žalosti, da smo razžalili Boga.

5. Kdaj je naša spoved odkritosrčna?

Naša spoved je odkritosrčna, kadar se obtožimo svojih grehov tako, kakor smo jih storili, brez olepšavanja ali opravičevanja.

6. When is our Confession entire?

Our Confession is entire, when we tell the number and kinds of our sins and the circumstances which change their nature.

7. What should we do if we cannot remember the number of our sins?

If we cannot remember the number of our sins, we should tell the number as nearly as possible, and say how often we may have sinned in a day, a week, or a month, and how long the habit or practice has lasted.

8. Is our Confession worthy if, without our fault, we forget to confess a mortal sin?

If without our fault we forget to confess a mortal sin our Confession is worthy, and the sin is forgiven; but it must be told in Confession if it again comes to our mind.

9. Is it a grievous offence wilfully to conceal a mortal sin in Confession?

It is a grievous offence wilfully to conceal a mortal sin in Confession because such a Confession is a lie to God and hence a sacrilege.

10. What must he do who has wilfully concealed a mortal sin in Confession?

He who has wilfully concealed a mortal sin in Confession must not only confess it, but must also repeat all the sins he has committed since his last worthy Confession.

6. Kdaj je naša spoved natanjčna?

Naša spoved je natanjčna, kadar se obtožimo vseh svojih grehov, njih števila in okoliščin, ki spreminjajo vrsto grehov.

7. Kaj moramo storiti, kadar se ne moremo natanjčno spomniti števila grehov?

Kadar se pri spovedi ne moremo spomniti števila grehov, tedaj moramo povedati, kolikrat smo jih storili na mesec, na teden ali na dan, ali kako dolgo smo imeli navado, jih storiti.

8. Ali je spoved veljavna, ako smo kak smrtni greh pozabili povedati?

Ako smo pri spovedi pozabili kak smrtni greh povedati, je spoved veljavna, dolžni smo ga pa povedati, pri spovedi, ko se ga spomnimo.

9. Ali je velik greh pri spovedi nalašč kak smrtni greh zamolčati?

Pri spovedi nalašč kak smrtni greh zamolčati je velik smrtni greh, ker taka spoved je laž Bogu in velik božji rop, in neveljavna.

10. Kaj mora storiti, kdor je pri kaki spovedi zamolčal kak smrtni greh?

Kdor je pri spovedi zamolčal kak smrtni greh, se mora še enkrat spovedati vseh grehov od zadnje dobro opravljene spovedi.

11. How should we go to confession?
Comming to confession we should bless ourselves saying: "Bless me, Father, for I have sinned. My last Confession was.... (say when). I did my Penance. Now I accuse myself: (here tell your sins.)
After you told all you sins, say: Now I do not remember any more sins. Please, father, give me my Penance and Absolution if I am worthy of it."

19.

ON PENANCE.

1. Why does the priest give us a penance after Confession?
The priest gives us a penance after Confession, that we may satisfy God for the temporal punishment due to our sins.

2. Which are the chief means by which we satisfy God for the temporal punishment due to sin?
The chief means by which we satisfy God for the temporal punishment due to sin are: Prayer, Fasting, Almsgiving, all spiritual and corporal works of mercy, and the patient suffering of the ills of life, but especially by an Indulgence.

3. Which are the chief spiritual works of mercy?
The chief spiritual works of mercy are seven:
1. To admonish the sinner,
2. to instruct the ignorant,
3. to counsel the doubtful,
4. to comfort the sorrowful,

11. Kako se opravi dobra spoved?
Ko prideš v spovednico, se prekrižaj in reci: "Prosim duhovni oče svetega blagoslova, da se svojih grehov prav in čisto spovem. Zadnjič sem bil pri spovedi.... (tu povej kdaj). Naloženo pokoro sem opravil, zdaj se pa obtožim, da sem ——" (tu povej svoje grehe). Ko si vse povedal in se ničesar več ne spomniš reci: "Zdaj pa nič več ne vem. Prosim, duhovni oče, zveličavne pokore in svete odveze, če sem je vreden".

19.

ZADOSTOVANJE.

1. Zakaj mašnik naloži pri spovedi pokoro?
Mašnik naloži pri spovedi pokoro, da bi tako vsaj malo zadostili Bogu za časne kazni, katere smo si z grehi zaslužili.

2. S čim posebno moremo zadostiti Bogu za časne kazni za grehe?
Bogu zadostiti za časne kazni za grehe moremo z molitvijo, postom, miloščino, duhovnimi in telesnimi dobrimi deli usmiljenja, s potrpežljivostjo v nadlogah življenja in z odpustki.

3. Katera so poglavitna duhovna dobra dela usmiljenja?
Poglavitna duhovna dobra dela usmiljenja so:
1. grešnike svariti,
2. nevedne učiti,
3. dvomljivim prav svetovati,
4. žalostne tolažiti,

5. to bear wrongs patiently,
6. to forgive all injuries,
7. to pray for the living and the dead.

4. Which are the chief corporal works of mercy?
The chief corporal works of mercy are seven:
1. To feed the hungry,
2. to give drink to the thirsty,
3. to clothe the naked,
4. to ransom the captive,
5. to harbor the harborless,
6. to visit the sick,
7. to bury the dead.

20.

ON INDULGENCES.

1. Does not the Sacrament of Penance remit all punishment due to sin?
The Sacrament of Penance remits the eternal punishment due to sin, but it does not forgive all temporal punishment which God requires as satisfaction for our sins.

2. How can we gain the forgiveness of the temporal punishment due to sins?
We can gain the Forgiveness of the temporal punishment due to sins also by indulgences.

3. What is an Indulgence?
An Indulgence is the remission of the temporal punishment due to sin.

4. How many kinds of Indulgences are there?
There are two kinds of Indulgences—Plenary and Partial.

5. krivico voljno potrpeti,
6. sovražnikom odpustiti,
7. za žive in mrtve Boga prositi.

4. Katera so poglavitna telesna dela usmiljenja?
Poglavitna telesna dela usmiljenja so:
1. lačne nasitovati,
2. žejne napajati,
3. nage oblačiti,
4. jetnike reševati,
5. popotnike sprejemati,
6. bolnike obiskovati,
7. mrtve pokopavati.

20.

ODPUSTKI.

1. Ali nam zakrament svete pokore odpušča tudi kazni, katere smo si z grehom zaslužili.
Zakrament svete pokore nam odpušča vse večne kazni za greh, toda ne odpušča nam pa vselej časnih kazni, katere zahteva Bog od nas kot zadoščenje za grehe.

2. Kako si moremo zadobiti odpuščanje časnih kazni za grehe?
Odpuščanje časnih kazni za grehe moremo dobiti tudi z odpustki.

3. Kaj je odpustek?
Odpustek je odpuščenje časnih kazni, katere smo si zaslužili z grehi.

4. Kolikeri so odpustki?
Odpustki so dvojni: popolni in nepopolni.

5. What is a Plenary Indulgence?
A Plenary Indulgence is the full remission of the temporal punishment due to sin.

6. What is a Partial Indulgence?
A Partial indulgence is the remission of a part of the temporal punishment due to sin.

7. What must we do to gain an Indulgence?
To gain an Indulgence we must be in the state of grace and perform the works enjoined.

21.

ON THE HOLY EUCHARIST.

1. Which is the most Holy Sacrament?
The most holy Sacrament is the Holy Eucharist.

2. What is the Holy Eucharist?
The Holy Eucharist is the body and blood of our Lord Jesus Christ under the apperances of bread and wine.

3. What do you mean by the appearances of bread and wine?
By the appearances of bread and wine I mean the figure, the color, the taste, and whatever appears to the senses.

5. Kaj je popoln odpustek?
Popoln odpustek je odpuščenje vseh časnih kazni za greh.

6. Kaj je nepopoln odpustek?
Nepopoln odpustek je odpuščanje samo nekaj časnih kazni za greh.

7. Kaj moramo storiti, ako hočemo dobiti odpustek?
Ako hočemo dobiti odpustek, moramo biti v stanu milosti božje in storiti, kar se zahteva za zadobljenje odpustka.

21.

PRESVETO REŠNJE TELO.

1. Kateri je najsvetejši zakrament?
Najsvetejši zakrament je zakrament presvetega Rešnjega Telesa.

2. Kaj je zakrament svetega Rešnjega Telesa?
Zakrament svetega Rešnjega Telesa je Telo in Kri našega Gospoda Jezusa Kristusa pod podobo kruha in vina.

3. Kaj je podoba kruha in vina?
Podoba kruha in vina je vse, kar na kruhu in vinu opazimo s telesnimi čutili, to je, okus, barva, podoba, in oblika.

4. When did Christ institute the Holy Eucharist?

Christ instituted the Holy Eucharist at the Last Supper, the night before He died.

5. How did Jesus Christ institute the Holy Eucharist?

Jesus Christ instituted the Holy Eucharist at the last Supper by changing bread into His Body and wine into His blood.

6. How did Jesus Christ change bread into His body?

Jesus Christ took bread into His holy hands, blessed it, broke it and gave it to His disciples saying: "Take ye and eat, this is my Body."

7. How did Jesus Christ change wine into His blood?

Jesus Christ took a cup of wine, blessed it and gave it to His disciples, saying: "Drink ye all of this. This is My blood, which shall be shed for the remission of sins. Do this for a commemoration of Me".

8. How long does Jesus remain present in the Blessed Sacrament?

Jesus Christ remains present in the Blessed Sacrament as long as the appearances do not change.

9. Why did Jesus Christ institute the Blessed Sacrament?

4. Kdaj je Jezus Kristus vstanovil zakrament presvetega Rešnjega Telesa?

Jezus Kristus je vstanovil zakrament presvetega Rešnjega Telesa pri zadnji večerji, na predvečer svoje smrti.

5. Kako je Jezus Kristus vstanovil zakrament presvetega Rešnjega Telesa?

Jezus Kristus je vstanovil zakrament presvetega Rešnjega Telesa, ko je pri zadnji večerji spremenil kruh v svoje presveto Telo in vino v svojo presveto kri. Telo?

6. Kako je Jezus Kristus spremenil kruh v svoje presveto Telo?

Jezus Kristus je vzel kruh v svoje presvete roke, ga blagoslovil, razlomil in dal svojim učencem rekoč: "Vzemite in jejte, zakaj to je moje Telo.

7. Kako je Jezus Kristus spremenil vino v svojo presveto kri?

Jezus Kristus je vzel kelih z vinom v svoje presvete roke, ga blagoslovil in dal svojim učencem rekoč: "Vzemite in pijte iz njega vsi, zakaj to je moja kri. To storite v moj spomin."

8. Kako dolgo ostane Jezus Kristus pričujoč v zakramentu presvetega Rešnjega Telesa?

Jezus Kristus ostane pričujoč v zakramentu presvetega Rešnjega Telesa, dokler se podoba kruha in vina ne spremeni.

9. Zakaj je Jezus Kristus vstanovil zakrament presvetega Rešnjega Telesa?

Jesus Christ instituted the Blessed Socrament:

1. to remain always with us also in His humanity,
2. to offer himself constantly to his heavenly Father in the holy sacrifice of the Mass.
3. to nourish our souls in Holy Communion.

22.

ON THE SACRIFICE OF THE MASS.

1. To whom did Jesus Christ give the power of changing bread and wine into His Body and Blood?

   Jesus Christ gave the power of changing bread and wine into His Body and Blood to the Apostles and their successors, the bishops and priests.

2. With what words did Jesus Christ give to the Apostles and their successors the power of changing bread and wine into His Body and Blood?

   Jesus Christ gave the Apostles and their successors the power of changing bread and wine into His Body and Blood, when He said: "Do this for a commemoration of Me".

3. When and where do the bishops and priests change bread and wine into the Body and Blood of Christ?

   The bishops and priests change bread and wine into the Body and Blood of Christ at the consecration in the sacrifice of the Mass.

Jezus Kristus je ustanovil zakrament presvetega Rešnjega Telesa:

1. da bi neprenehoma ostal med nami tudi kot človek,
2. da bi se v daritvi svete maše neprestano daroval za nas nebeškemu Očetu.
3. da bi bil v zakramentu presvetega Rešnjega Telesa naša dušna hrana.

22

SVETA MAŠA.

1. Komu je dal Jezus Kristus oblast izpreminjati kruh in vino v svoje Telo in Kri?

   Oblast kruh in vino izpreminjati v svoje Telo in Kri je dal Jezus Kristus apostolom in njih naslednikom, škofom in mašnikom.

2. S katerimi besedami je dal Jezus Kristus apostolom in njih naslednikom oblast izpreminjati kruh in vino v svoje Telo in Kri?

   Jezus Kristus je dal apostolom in njih naslednikom oblast izpreminjati kruh in vino v svoje Telo in Kri z besedami: "To storite v moj spomin!"

3. Kdaj in kje škofje in mašniki izpreminjajo kruh in vino v Telo in Kri Jezus Kristusa?

   Škofje in mašniki spreminjajo kruh in vino v Telo in Kri Jezusa Kristusa pri daritvi svete maše, med povzdigovanjem.

4. What is the Mass?

The Mass is the unbloody sacrifice of the body and blood of Christ under the appearances of bread and wine.

5. Is the Mass the same sacrifice as that of the Cross?

The Mass is the same sacrifice as that of the Cross.

6. What is the difference between the sacrifice of the Mass and the sacrifice of the Cross?

On the Cross Jesus offered himself bloodily and in the Mass he offers himself unbloodily.

7. What are the ends for which Jesus Christ sacrifices himself at the Holy Mass?

The ends for which Jesus Christ sacrifices himself at the Holy Mass are:

1. To honor and glory God;
2. To thank Him for all the graces bestowed on the whole world;
3. To satisfy God's justice for the sins of men;
4. To obtain graces and blessings for us.

8. What are the principal parts of the Mass?

The principal parts of the Mass are:

1. the Offertory,
2. the Consecration,
3. the Communion.

9. How should we assist at Mass?

We should assist at Mass with great interior recollection and piety and pay attention to its principal parts.

4. Kaj je sveta maša?

Sveta maša je nekrvava daritev Telesa in Krvi Jezusa Kristusa pod podobo kruha in vina.

5. Ali je sveta maša ista daritev, kakor je bila daritev Jezusova na križu?

Sveta maša je ista daritev, kakor je bila daritev Jezusova na križu.

6. V čem se razločuje daritev sv. maše od daritve Jezusove na križu?

Daritev svete maše se razločuje od daritve Jezusove na križu v tem, da se je Jezus na križu daroval krvavo, pri sv. maši se pa daruje nekrvavo.

7. Zakaj se Jezus Kristus daruje pri sv. maši?

Jezus Kristus se daruje pri sveti maši:

1. da časti in slavi Boga,
2. da se mu zahvaljuje za vse milosti, podeljene celemu svetu.
3. da zadostuje Božji pravici za grehe ljudi,
4 da prosi za nas milosti in blagoslova.

8. Koliko glavnih delov ima sveta maša?

Sveta maša ima tri glavne dele:

1. darovanje,
2. pozdigovanje,
3. obhajilo.

9. Kako moramo biti pri sveti maši?

Pri sveti maši moramo biti z veliko notranjo zbranostjo in pobožnostjo in paziti moramo na njene glavne dele.

10. When are we bound to assist at Mass?

We are bound, under pain of mortal sin, to assist at Mass every Sunday and Holy Day of obligation.

11. Do we fulfill our Sunday duty if we miss one of the principal parts of the Mass?

If we miss one of the principal parts of the Mass we do not satisfy our Sunday duty.

23.

ON HOLY COMMUNION.

1. What is Holy Communion?

Holy Communion is the receiving of the body and blood of Christ under the appearances of bread and wine.

2. What is necessary to make a good Communion?

To make a good Communion it is necessary to be in the state of sanctifying grace and to be fasting from midnight.

3. Does he who receives Communion in mortal sin receive the body and blood of Christ?

He who receives Communion in mortal sin receives the body and blood of Christ, but does not receive His grace, and he commits a great sacrilege.

4. How should we receive Holy Communion in order to receive plentifully the graces, which it gives?

In order to receive plentifully the graces of Holy Communion we must be free not only from mortal

10. Kdaj smo dolžni biti pri sveti maši?

Pri sveti maši smo dolžni biti pod smrtnim grehom vsako nedeljo in vsak zapovedan praznik.

11. Ali zadostimo svoji nedeljski dolžnosti, ako zamudimo en glavni del svete maše?

Ako zamudimo en gavni del svete maše ne zadostimo svoji nedeljski dolžnosti.

23.

SV. OBHAJILO.

1. Kaj je sveto obhajilo?

Sveto obhajilo je prejemanje Telesa in Krvi Jezusa Kristusa v zakramentu presvetega Rešnjega Telesa v podobah kruha in vina.

2. Kaj je potrebno za vreden sprejem sv. obhajila?

Za vreden sprejem svetega obhajila je potreba, da smo v stanu milosti božje in da smo tešč od polnoči dalje.

3. Ali sprejme Telo in Kri Kristusovo, kdor prejme sveto obhajilo v stanu smrtnega greha?

Kdor prejme sveto obhajilo v stanu smrtnega greha, prejme Telo in Kri Kristusovo, ne prejme pa nobene milosti in stori velik božji rop.

4. Kako moramo prejeti sveto obhajilo, da prejmemo obilno tudi vse milosti, katere daje?

Da prejmemo obilno tudi vse milosti, katere sveto obhajilo daje, moramo biti ne samo brez smrtnega

sin, but also from all affection to venial sin and prepare our hearts by prayer.

5. How do we prepare our heart for holy Communion by prayer?

We prepare our heart by prayer by making:

1. an act of faith,
2. an act of hope,
3. an act of love,
4. an act of contrition,
5. an act of desire.

6. What should we do after Holy Communion?

After Holy Communion we should spend some time in adoring our Lord, in thanking Him for the grace we have received, and in asking Him for the blessings we need.

7. When are we bound to receive Holy Communion?

We are bound to receive Holy Communion, under pain of mortal sin, during the Easter time and when in danger of death.

8. Is it well to receive Holy Communion often?

It is well to receive Holy Communion often, as nothing is a greater aid to a holy life than often to receive the Author of all grace and the Source of all good.

24.

ON EXTREME UNCTION.

1. What Sacrament did Jesus Christ institute to help the dangerously sick and the dying?

greha, temveč tudi brez vsakega malega greha in moramo svoje srce pripraviti z molitvijo.

5. Kako pripravimo z molitvijo svoje srce za sveto obhajilo?

Svoje srce pripravimo za sveto obhajilo z molitvijo, ako obudimo:

1. dejanje vere,
2. dejanje upanja,
3. dejanje ljubezni,
4. dejanje kesanja,
5. dejanje hrepenenja.

6. Kaj moramo storiti po svetem obhajilu?

Po svetem obhajilu se moramo malo pomuditi v molitvi in moliti svojega Zveličarja, se mu zahvaliti za milost, katero smo sprejeli, in ga prositi blagoslova za svoje potrebe.

7. Kdaj smo dolžni prejeti sveto obhajilo?

Sveto obhajilo smo dolžni prejeti pod smrtnim grehom v velikonočnem času in v smrtni nevarnosti.

8. Ali je dobro večkrat prejemati sveto obhajilo?

Sveto obhajilo večkrat prejemati je zelo dobro, ker nam nič ne more bolj pomagati k svetemu življenju kakor pogosto prejemanje Začetnika vse milosti in vir vsega dobrega.

24.

SVETO POSLEDNJE OLJE.

1. Kateri zakrament je Jezus Kristus ustanovil v pomoč nevarno bolnim in umirajočim?

To help the dangerously sick and the dying Jesus Christ instituted the Sacrament of Extreme Unction.

2. When should we receive Extreme Unction?

We should receive Extreme Unction when we are in danger of death from sickness, or from a wound or accident.

3. Which are the effects of the Sacrament of Extreme Unction?

The effects of Extreme Unction are:

1. To comfort us in the pains of sickness and to strenghthen us against temptations;
2. To remit venial sins and to cleanse our soul from the remains of sin;
3. To restore us to health, when God sees fit.

4. How should we receive the Sacrament of Extreme Unction?

We should receive the sacrament of Extreme Unction in the state of grace, and with lively faith and resignation to the will of God.

25.

ON HOLY ORDERS.

1. What is the Sacrament of Holy Orders?

Holy Orders is a Sacrament by which bishops, priests, and other ministers of the Chruch are ordained and receive the power and grace to perform their sacred duties.

V pomoč nevarno bolnim in umirajočim je Jezus Kristus ustanovil zakrament svetega poslednjega olja.

2. Kdaj moramo prejeti zakrament svetega poslednjega olja?

Zakrament svetega poslednjega olja moramo prejeti, kadar smo smrtno nevarno bolni ali ranjeni, ali ponesrečeni.

3. Katere milosti deli zakrament svetega poslednjega olja?

Zakrament svetega poslednjega olja

1. tolaži bolnika v trpljenju bolezni in ga krepi zoper skušnjave, zlasti v smrtnem boju.
2. mu odpušča male grehe in tudi one smrtne grehe, katerih se ne more več spovedati,
3. mu podeli večkrat tudi telesno zdravje, ako je tako božja volja..

4. Kako moramo prejeti zakrament svetega poslednjega olja?

Zakrament svetega poslednjega olja moramo prejeti v stanu milosti božje, z živo vero in udanostjo v voljo božjo.

25.

MAŠNIŠKO POSVEČENJE.

1. Kaj je zakrament mašniškega posvečenja?

Zakrament mašniškega posvečenja je zakrament, ki posveti škofe in mašnike in druge služabnike božje in jim da oblast in milost opravljati svoje svete dolžnosti.

2. What is necessary to receive Holy Orders worthily?

To receive Holy Orders worthily it is necessary:

1. to be in the state of grace,
2. to have the necessary knowledge,
3. to have a divine call to this sacred office.

3. How should Christians look upon the priests of the Church?

Christians should look upon the priests of the Church as the messengers of God and the dispensers of His mysteries.

26

ON MATRIMONY.

1. What is the Sacrament of Matrimony?

The Sacrament of Matrimony is the Sacrament which unites a Christian man and woman in lawfull marriage.

2. Who instituted Matrimony?

God himself instituted Matrimony in Paradise, and Jesus Christ raised it to the dignity of a Sacrament.

3. Can the bond of Christian marriage be dissolved by any human power?

The bond of Christian marriage cannot be dissolved by any human power.

4. Which are the effects of the Sacrament of Matrimony?

The effects of the Sacrament of Matrimony are:

2. Kaj mora storiti, kdor hoče vredno prejeti zakrament mašniškega posvečenja?

Kdor hoče vredno prejeti zakrament mašniškega posvečenja, mora:

1. **biti v stanu milosti božje,**
2. **imeti potrebno šolsko izobrazbo,**
3. **imeti od Boga poklic za ta sveti stan.**

3. Kaj smo dolžni mašnikom svete cerkve?

Mašnikom svete cerkve smo dolžni vse spoštovanje kot služabnikom božjim in delivcem njegovih skrivnosti.

26.

ZAKRAMENT SVETEGA ZAKONA.

1. Kaj je zakrament svetega zakona?

Zakrament svetega zakona je zakrament, ki združuje krščanskega moža in krščansko ženo v veljaven zakon.

2. Kdo je ustanovil zakon?

Bog sam je v raju ustanovil zakon, in naš Gospod Jezus Kristus ga je povzdignil v čast zakramenta.

3. Ali more zakonsko zvezo kaka človeška oblast razvezati?

Zakonske zveze ne more nobena človeška oblast razvezati.

4. Katere milosti deli sveti zakon?

Sveti zakon

1. To sanctify the love of husband and wife;
2. To give them grace to bear with each other's weaknesses;
3. To enable them to bring up their children in the fear and love of God.

5. To receive the Sacrament of Matrimony worthily is it necessary to be in the state of grace?

To receive the Sacrament of Matrimony worthily it is necessary to be in the state of grace, and it is necessary also to comply with the laws of the Church.

6. Why do many marriages prove unhappy?

Many marriages prove unhappy because they are entered into hastily and without worthy motives.

7. How should Christians prepare for a holy and happy marriage?

Christians should prepare for a holy and happy marriage:

1. by receiving the Sacraments of Penance and Holy Eucharist,
2. by begging God to grant them a pure intention and to direct their choice,
3. and by seeking the advice of their parents and the blessing of their pastors.

27.

ON THE SACRAMENTALS.

1. What is a sacramental?

A sacramental is anything set apart or blessed by the Church to excite good thoughts and to inrease devo-

1. posvečuje ljubezen med možem in ženo,
2. jima daje milost, da moreta drug drugega slabosti voljno prenašati,
3. jima pomaga vzgojevati otroke v strahu in ljubezni božji.

5. Kaj mora storiti, kdor hoče zakrament svetega zakona veljavno in vredno prejeti?

Kdor hoče zakrament svetega zakona veljavno in vredno prejeti, mora biti v stanu milosti božje in zadostiti postavam svete cerkve.

6. Zakaj je toliko zakonov nesrečnih?

Toliko zakonov je nesrečnih, ker kristjani tako pogosto stopajo vanj prehitro in brez pravih nagibov.

7. Kako se morajo kristjani pripraviti na zakonsko življenje, ako hočejo, da bode sveto in srečno?

Da bode njih zakonsko življenje sveto in srečno, se morajo kristjani pripraviti s tem,

1. da vredno sprejmo zakramenta svete pokore in svetega Rešnjega Telesa,
2. da prosijo Boga, da bi jim dal milost čistega namena in vodil njih izbiro,
3. da se preje posvetujejo s svojimi stariši in prosijo svojega duhovnega pastirja blagoslova.

27.

ZAKRAMENTALI.

1. Kaj so zakramentali?

Zakramentali so vse to, kar nam sveta cerkev podaja ali blagoslavlja v ta namen, da vzbuja dobre misli in

tion, and through these movements of the heart to remit venial sin.

2. Which is the chief sacramental used in the Church?

The chief sacramental used in the Church is the sign of the cross.

3. Why do we make the sign of the cross?

We make the sign of the cross to show that we are Christians and to profess our belief in the chief mysteries of our religion.

4. How is the sign of the cross a profession of faith in the chief mysteries of our religion?

The sign of the cross is a profession of faith in the chief mysteries of our religion because it expresses the mysteries of the Unity and Trinity of God, and of the Incarnation and death of our Lord.

5. How does the sign of the cross express the mystery of the Unity and Trinity of God?

The words, "In the name", express the Unity of God; the words that follow, "of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost", express the mystery of the Trinity.

6. How does the sign of the cross express the mystery of the Incarnation and death of our Lord?

The sign of the cross expresses the mystery of the Incarnation and death of our Lord by reminding us that the Son of God, having become man, suffered death on the cross.

povečuje pobožnost, in da nam s temi čutili srca odpušča male grehe.

2. Kateri je glavni zakramental, katerega največ rabi sveta cerkev?

Glavni zakramental, katerega največ rabi sveta cerkev, je znamenje svetega križa.

3. Zakaj se križamo?

Križamo se, da pokažemo, da smo kristjani in da spoznavamo svojo vero v glavne skrivnosti svete vere.

4. Kako spoznavamo glavne skrivnosti svete vere, kadar se prekrižamo?

Kadar se prekrižamo, spoznavamo glavne skrivnosti svete vere, ker križ izraža skrivnost trojedinega Boga, včlovečenja in smrti našega Gospoda Jezusa Kristusa.

5. Kako izraža znamenje svetega križa skrivnost trojedinega Boga?

Znamenje svetega križa izraža skrivnost trojedinega Boga: besede "V imenu" izražajo, da je Bog samo eden, — besede "Očeta, Sina in svetega Duha" izražajo pa skrivnost treh božjih oseb presvete Trojice.

6. Kako izraža znamenje svetega križa skrivnost včlovečenja in smrti našega Gospoda Jezusa Kristusa?

Znamenje svetega križa izraža skrivnost včlovečenja in smrti našega Gospoda Jezusa Kristusa s tem, da nas spominja, da se je Sin božji za nas včlovečil in prestal smrt na križu.

7. What other sacramental is in very frequent use?
Another sacramental in very frequent use is holy water.

8. What is holy water?
Holy water is water blessed by the priest with solemn prayer to beg God's blessing on those who use it, and protection from the powers of darkness.

9. Are there other sacramentals besides the sign of the cross and holy water?
Besides the sign of the cross and holy water there are many other sacramentals, such as blessed candles, ashes, palms, crucifixes, images of the Blessed Virgin and of the saints, rosaries, and scapulars.

28.

ON PRAYER.

1. Is there any other means of obtaining God's grace than the Sacraments and sacramentals?
There is another means of obtaining God's grace, and it is prayer.

2. What is prayer?
Prayer is the thinking of God and talking to him.

3. Why do we pray?
We pray in order
   1. to adore God,
   2. to thank Him for his benefits,
   3. to ask His forgivenes for our sins,

7. Kateri drugi zakramental se še najpogosteje rabi?

Drugi zakramental, ki se še najpogosteje rabi, je blagoslovljena voda.

8. Kaj je blagoslovljena voda?

Blagoslovljena voda je ona voda, katero mašnik blagoslovi s slovesno molitvijo, v kateri prosi božjega blagoslova in varstva proti močem teme na vse one, ki jo rabijo.

9. Ali imamo še kake druge zakramentale poleg znamenja svetega križa in blagoslovljene vode?

Poleg znamenja svetega križa in blagoslovljene vode imamo še mnogo drugih zakramentalov, kakor: blagoslovljene sveče, pepel, palme, jedila, križe, svetinjice, svete podobe, rožne vence in škapulirje.

28.

MOLITEV.

1. Kako si moremo poleg zakramentov in zakramentalov še dobiti milost božjo?

Poleg zakramentov in zakramentalov si moremo milost božjo dobiti še z molitvijo.

2. Kaj se pravi moliti?

Moliti se pravi misliti na Boga in se z njim pogovarjati.

3. Čemu molimo?

Molimo

1. da Boga častimo,
2. da se mu zahvaljujemo za Njegove dobrote,
3. da ga prosimo odpuščanja svojih grehov,

4. to beg of Him all the graces necessary whether for soul or body.

4. Is prayer necessary to salvation?

Prayer is necessary to salvation, and without it no one having the use of reason can be saved.

5. At what particular time should we pray?

We should pray particularly on Sundays and holy-days, every morning and night, in all dangers, temptations, and afflictions.

6. Which are the prayers most recommended to us?

The prayers most recommended to us are the Lord's Prayer, the Hail Mary, the Apostles' Creed, and the Acts of Faith, Hope, Love, and Contrition.

29.

ON THE COMMANDMENTS OF GOD.

1. Is it enough to belong to the Church in order to be saved?

It is not enough to belong to the Church in order to be saved, but we must also keep the Commandments of God and of the Church.

2. Which are the Commandments that contain the whole law of God?

The Commandments which contain the whole law of God are these two:

1. Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart, with thy whole soul, with thy whole strength, and with thy whole mind;
2. Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.

4. da ga prosimo vseh milosti, ki so nam potrebne za dušo in telo.

4. Ali je molitev k zveličanju potrebna?
Molitev je k zveličanju potrebna in brez molitve se ne more zveličati nihče, ki je pri pameti.

5. Kdaj moramo zlasti moliti?
Zlasti moramo moliti ob nedeljah in zapovedanih praznikih, vsako jutro in vsaki večer, v vseh nevarnostih, skušnjavah in stiskah.

6. Katere molitve se nam posebno priporočajo?
Posebno se nam priporočajo Gospodova molitev ali Oče naš, Češčena Marija, Apostolska vera, dejanje vere, upanja, ljubezni in kesanja.

29.

ZAPOVEDI BOŽJE.

1. Ali je za naše zveličanje dovolj, da samo spadamo v katoliško cerkev?
Za naše zveličanje ni dovolj, da samo spadamo v katoliško cerkev, temveč moramo tudi izpolnjevati božje in cerkvene zapovedi.

2. Katere so zapovedi, ki obsegajo celo postavo božjo?
Celo postavo božjo obsegata dve glavni zapovedi:
1. ljubi gospoda svojega Boga, iz vsega svojega srca, iz vse svoje duše, iz vse svoje moči, in iz vse svoje misli.
2. ljubi svojega bližnjega kakor samega sebe.

3. Which are the Commandments of God?

The Commandments of God are these ten:

1. I am the Lord thy God. Thou shalt not have strange gods before Me.
2. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.
3. Remember thou keep holy the Sabbath day.
4. Honor thy father and thy mother.
5. Thou shalt not kill.
6. Thou shalt not commit adultery.
7. Thou shalt not steal.
8. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.
9. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife.
10. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods.

4. Who gave the Ten Commandments?

God Himself gave the Ten Commandments to Moses on Mount Sinai, and Christ our Lord confirmed them.

30.

ON THE FIRST COMMANDMENT.

1. What is the first Commandment?

The first commandment is: I am the Lord thy God: thou shalt not have strange gods before Me.

2. What are we forbidden by the first Commandment?

By the first Commandment we are forbidden:

1. to give to a creature the honor which belongs to God alone;

3. Katere so božje zapovedi?

Božje zapovedi so:

1. Veruj v enega samega Boga.
2. Ne imenuj po nemarnem božjega imena.
3. Posvečuj praznik.
4. Spoštuj očeta in mater, da boš dolgo živel in ti bo dobro na zemlji.
5. Ne ubijaj.
6. Ne prešestuj.
7. Ne kradi.
8. Ne pričaj po krivem zoper svojega bližnjega.
9. Ne želi svojega bližnjega žene.
10. Ne želi svojega bližnjega blaga.

4. Kdo je dal deset božjih zapovedi?

Deset božjih zapovedi je dal Bog sam Mojzesu na gori Sinaj, in Kristus jih je potrdil.

30.

PRVA BOŽJA ZAPOVED.

1. Kako se glasi prva božja zapoved?

Prva božja zapoved se glasi: Veruj v enega samega Boga.

2. Kaj nam prepoveduje prva božja zapoved?

Prva božja zapoved nam prepoveduje:

1. dati stvarem češčenje, katerega smo dolžni samo Bogu,

2. to give false worship;
3. and to attribute to a creature a perfection which belongs to God alone.

3. Do those who make use of spells and charms, or who believe in dreams, in mediums, spiritists, fortune-tellers, and the like, sin against the first Commandment?

Those who make use of spells and charms, or who believe in dreams, in mediums, spiritists, fortune-tellers, and the like, sin against the first Commandment, because they attribute to creatures perfections which belong to God alone.

4. Are sins against faith, hope, and charity also sins against the first Commandment?

Sins against faith, hope, and charity are also sins against the first Commandment.

5. How do we sin against faith?

We sin against faith:

1. By not trying to know what God has taught;
2. By refusing to believe all that God has taught;
3. By neglecting to profess our belief in what God has taught.

6. How do we fail to try to know what God has taught?

We fail to try to know what God has taught by neglecting to learn the Christian doctrine.

7. Who are they who do not believe all that God has taught?

They who do not believe all that God has taught are the heretics and infidels.

2. napačno češčenje božje,
3. pripisovati stvarem lastnosti, katere gredo samo Bogu.

3. Ali greše zoper prvo božjo zapoved oni, ki verujejo v vraže, vedeževanje, čarovnije, sanje in prikazovanje duhov?

Oni, ki verujejo v vraže, vedeževanje, čarovnije, sanje in prikazovanje duhov, greše zoper prvo božjo zapoved, ker pripisujejo stvarem lastnosti, ki gredo samo Bogu.

4. Ali so grehi zoper vero, upanje in ljubezen tudi grehi zoper prvo božjo zapoved?

Grehi zoper vero, upanje in ljubezen so tudi grehi zoper prvo božjo zapoved.

5. Kdo se pregreši zoper vero?

Zoper vero se pregreši:

1. kdor si ne prizadeva z n a t i, kar nas je Bog učil.
2. kdor noče v e r o v a t i, kar nas je Bog učil,
3. kdor ne s p o z n a v a vere v to, kar nas je Bog učil.

6. Kdo si ne prizadeva znati, kar nas je Bog učil?

Ne prizadeva si znati, kar nas je Bog učil, kdor se ne uči krščanskega nauka.

7. Kdo noče verovati, kar nas je Bog učil?

Kar nas je Bog učil, nočejo verovati krivoverci in neverci.

8. Who are they who neglect to profess their belief in what God has taught?

They who neglect to profess their belief in what God has taught are all those who fail to acknowledge the true Church in which they really believe.

9. Which are the sins against hope?

The sins against hope are presumption and despair.

10. How do we sin against the love of God?

We sin against the love of God by all sin, but particularly by mortal sin.

31.

ON THE HONOR AND INVOCATION OF SAINTS.

1. Does the first Commandment forbid the honoring of the saints?

The first Commandment does not forbid the honoring of the saints, but rather approves of it; because by honoring the saints, who are the chosen friends of God, we honor God Himself.

2. Does the first Commandment forbid us to pray to the saints?

The first Commandment does not forbid us to pray to the saints.

3. What do we mean by praying to the saints?

By praying to the saints we mean the asking of their help and prayers.

8. Kdo ne spoznava vere v to, kar nas je Bog učil?

Vere v to, kar nas je Bog učil, ne spoznavajo vsi oni, ki ne priznavajo prave cerkve, v katero pravzaprav verujejo.

9. Kateri so grehi zoper upanje?

Grehi zoper upanje so predrzno zaupanje in obup.

10. Kako se pregrešimo zoper ljubezen božjo?

Zoper ljubezen božjo se pregrešimo z vsakim smrtnim grehom.

31.

ČEŠČENJE SVETNIKOV

1. Ali prva božja zapoved prepoveduje častiti svetnike?

Prva božja zapoved ne prepoveduje častiti svetnikov, temveč to češčenje še potrjuje, kajti s tem, da častimo svetnike, ki so prijatelji božji, častimo Boga samega.

2. Ali nam prva božja zapoved prepoveduje moliti k svetnikom?

Prva božja zapoved nam ne prepoveduje moliti k svetnikom.

3. Kaj se pravi moliti k svetnikom?

Moliti k svetnikom se pravi, prositi jih pomoči in priprošnje pri Bogu.

4. How do we know that the saints hear us?

We know that the saints hear us, because they are with God, who makes our prayers known to them.

5. Why do we believe that the saints will help us?

We believe that the saints will help us because both they and we are members of the same Church, and they love us as their brethren.

6. How are the saints and we members of the same Church?

The saints and we are members of the same Church, because the Church in heaven and the Church on earth are one and the same Church, and all its members are in communion with one another.

7. What is the communion of the members of the Church called?

The communion of the members of the Church is called the Communion of Saints.

8. What does the communion of saints mean?

The communion of saints means the union which exists between the members of the Church on earth with one another, and with the blessed in Heaven, and with the suffering souls in Purgatory.

9. Does the first Commandment forbid us to honor relics?

The first Commandment does not forbid us to honor relics, because relics are the bodies of the saints, or objects directly connected with them or with our Lord.

4. Kako pa vemo, da nas svetniki slišijo?

Da nas svetniki slišijo, vemo ker so pri Bogu, od katerega zvedo o naših molitvah.

5. Zakaj verujemo, da nam bodo svetniki pomagali?

Da nam bodo svetniki pomagali, verujemo, ker so z nami udje iste cerkve, in ker nas ljubijo kot svoje brate.

6. Kako smo mi in svetniki udje ene in iste cerkve?

Mi in svetniki smo udje ene in iste cerkve, ker je cerkev v nebesih in cerkev na zemlje ena in ista cerkev in smo vsi njeni udje med seboj v občestvu.

7. Kako se imenuje občestvo udov cele cerkve?

Občestvo udov cele cerkve se imenuje občestvo svetnikov.

8. Kaj razumeš pod občestvom svetnikov?

Pod občestvom svetnikov razumem ono zvezo, ki obstoji med udi cerkve na zemlji med seboj in s svetniki v nebesih in dušami v vicah.

9. Ali prva božja zapoved prepoveduje častiti svetniške ostanke?

Prva božja zapoved ne prepoveduje častiti svetniških ostankov, ker ostanki so deli svetniških teles, ali onih stvari, ki so bile v ozki dotiki ž njimi, ali z našim Gospodom Jezusom Kristusom.

10. Does the first Commandment forbid the making of images?

The first Commandment does forbid the making of images if they are made to be adored as gods, but it does not forbid the making of them to put us in mind of Jesus Christ, His Blessed Mother, and the saints.

11. Is it right to show respect to the pictures and images of Christ and His saints?

It is right to show respect to the pictures and images of Christ and His saints, because they are the representations and memorials of them.

12. Is it allowed to pray to the crucifix or to the images and relics of the saints?

It is not allowed to pray to the crucifix or images and relics of the saints, for they have no life, nor power to help us, nor sense to hear us.

13. Why do we pray before the crucifix and the images and relics of the saints?

We pray before the crucifix and the images and relics of the saints because they enliven our devotion by exciting pious affections and desires, and by reminding us of Christ and of the saints, that we may imitate their virtues.

32.

ON THE SECOND COMMANDMENT.

1. What is the second Commandment?

The second Commandment is: Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.

10. Ali prva božja zapoved prepoveduje delati svete podobe?
Prva božja zapoved prepoveduje delati svete podobe, ako se delajo zato, da bi se jih molilo, toda ne prepoveduje jih pa delati za to, da bi nas spominjale na Jezusa Kristusa, na njegovo presveto Mater in na svetnike.

11. Ali je prav, da izkazujemo spoštovanje podobam in ostankom Kristusa in njegovih svetnikov?
Prav je, da izkazujemo spoštovanje podobam in ostankom Kristusovim in njegovih svetnikov, ker to so spomini nanje.

12. Ali je dovoljeno moliti h Križanemu, k svetim podobam in ostankom svetnikov?
Ni dovoljeno moliti h Križanemu, ali svetim podobam ali svetim ostankom, ker nimajo v sebi življenja, niti moči, da bi nam pomagali, niti čutov, da bi nas slišali.

13. Zakaj molimo pred Križanim, svetimi podobami ali svetimi ostanki?
Pred Križanim, svetimi podobami ali ostanki svetnikov molimo, ker nam požive našo pobožnost s tem, da vzbujajo v nas sveta čustva in želje, in s tem, da nas spominjajo na Kristusa in njegove svetnike, da naj posnemamo njihove čednosti.

32.

DRUGA BOŽJA ZAPOVED.

1. Kako se glasi druga božja zapoved?
Druga božja zapoved se glasi: Ne imenuj po nemarnem božjega imena!

2. What are we commanded by the second Commandment?

We are commanded by the second Commandment to speak with reverence of God and of the saints, and of all holy things, and to keep our lawful oaths and vows.

3. What is an oath?

An oath is the calling upon God to wittness the truth of what we say.

4. When may we take on oath?

We may take an oath when it is ordered by lawful authority or required for God's honor, for our own or our neighbor's good.

5. What is necessary to make an oath lawful?

To make an oath lawful it is necessary that what we swear to, be true, and that there be a sufficient cause for taking an oath.

6. What is a vow?

A vow is a deliberate promise made to God to do something that is pleasing to Him.

7. Is it a sin not to fulfill our vows?

Not to fulfill our vows is a sin, mortal or venial, according to the nature of the vow and the intention we had in making it.

8. What is forbidden by the second Commandment?

The second Commandment forbids all false, rash, unjust, and unnecessary oaths, blasphemy, cursing and profane words.

2. Kaj nam zapoveduje druga božja zapoved?

Druga božja zapoved nam zapoveduje, govoriti o Bogu in svetnikih in o vseh božjih stvareh s spoštovanjem, in držati svoje zakonite prisege in obljube.

3. Kaj je prisega?

Prisega je klicanje Boga na pričo, da je res, kar govorimo.

4. Kdaj smemo prisegati?

Prisegati smemo samo, kadar to od nas zahteva postavna oblast, ali čast božja ali naša lastna korist ali korist našega bližnjega.

5. Kdaj je prisega dovoljena?

Prisega je dovoljena, kedar je res, kar hočemo s prisego potrditi, in kadar je dovolj vzroka za prisego.

6. Kdo stori obljubo?

Obljubo stori, kdor se prostovoljno Bogu zaveže, da bo storil kaj Njemu dopadljivega.

7. Ali je greh storjene obljube ne izpolniti?

Storjene obljube ne izpolniti je greh, smrtni ali mali, kakoršna je že obljuba, ali namen, katerega smo imeli, ko smo se zavezali.

8. Kaj prepoveduje druga božja zapoved?

Druga božja zapoved prepoveduje vse krive, nepremišljene, krivične in nepotrebne prisege, bogokletje, preklinjevanje in grdo govorjenje.

33.

ON THE THIRD COMMANDMENT.

1. What is the third Commandment?

   The third Commandment is: Remember thou keep holy the Sabbath day.

2. What are we commanded by the third Commandment?

   By the third Commandment we are commanded to keep holy the Lord's day and the holydays of obligation, on which we are to give our time to the service and worship of God.

3. How are we to worship God on Sundays and holydays of obligation?

   We are to worship God on Sundays and holydays of obligation by hearing Mass, by prayer, and by other good works.

4. What is forbidden by the third Commandment?

   The third Commandment forbids all unnecessary servile work and whatever else may hinder the due observance of the Lord's day.

5. What are servile works?

   Servile works are those which require labor rather of body than of mind.

6. Are servile works on Sunday ever lawful?

   Servile works are lawful on Sunday when the honor of God, the good of our neighbor, or necessity require them.

33.

TRETJA BOŽJA ZAPOVED.

1. Kako se glasi tretja božja zapoved?

Tretja božja zapoved se glasi: Posvečuj praznik!

2. Kaj nam zapoveduje tretja božja zapoved?

Tretja božja zapoved nam zapoveduje praznovati Gospodov dan in zapovedane praznike, ko smo dolžni posvetiti svoj čas v službo božjo in češčenje božje.

3. Kako moramo častiti Boga ob nedeljah in zapovedanih praznikih?

Ob nedeljah in zapovedanih praznikih moramo častiti Boga s tem, da gremo k sveti maši, molimo in opravljamo dobra dela.

4. Kaj prepoveduje tretja božja zapoved?

Tretja božja zapoved prepoveduje vsako nepotrebno hlapčevsko delo in vse, karkoli bi nas moglo zadrževati v pravem posvečevanju Gospodovega dne.

5. Katera dela se imenujejo hlapčevska dela?

Hlapčevska dela se imenujejo vsa ona dela, katera se opravljajo bolj s telesom, kakor pa s razumom.

6. Ali so hlapčevska dela kdaj dovoljena v nedeljo?

Hlapčevska dela so dovoljena v nedeljo, kadar jih zahteva čast božja, korist bližnjega ali potreba.

34.

ON THE FOURTH COMMANDMENT.

1. What is the fourth Commandment?

   The fourth Commandment is: Honor thy father and thy mother.

2. What are we commanded by the fourth commandment?

   We are commanded by the fourth Commandment to honor, love, and obey our parents in all that is not sin.

3. Are we bound to honor and obey others than our parents?

   We are also bound to honor and obey our bishops, pastors, magistrates, teachers, and other lawful superiors.

4. Have parents and superiors any duties towards those who are under their charge?

   It is the duty of parents and superiors to take good care of all under their charge and give them proper direction and example.

5. What is forbidden by the fourth Commandment?

   The fourth Commandment forbids all disobedience, contempt, and stubbornness towards our parents or lawful superiors.

35.

ON THE FIFTH COMMANDMENT.

1. What is the fifth Commandment?

   The fifth Commandment is: Thou shalt not kill.

34.

ČETRTA BOŽJA ZAPOVED.

1. Kako se glasi četrta božja zapoved?
   Četrta božja zapoved se glasi: Spoštuj očeta in mater.

2. Kaj nam zapoveduje četrta božja zapoved?
   Četrta božja zapoved nam zapoveduje spoštovati, ljubiti in ubogati svoje stariše v vsem, kar ni greh.

3. Ali smo dolžni ubogati še koga drugega poleg starišev?
   Poleg svojih starišev smo dolžni ubogati svoje škofe, duhovnega pastirja, zakonito svetno gosposko in druge zakonite predstojnike.

4. Ali imajo stariši in predstojniki kake dolžnosti do svojih podložnih?
   Stariši in predstojniki morajo pridno skrbeti za vse, ki so pod njih oblastjo, voditi jih k dobremu z opomini in lepim zgledom.

5. Kaj nam prepoveduje četrta božja zapoved?
   Četrta božja zapoved nam prepoveduje vso nepokorščino, preziranje in upornost proti starišem in zakonitim predstojnikom.

35.

PETA BOŽJA ZAPOVED.

1. Kako se glasi peta božja zapoved?
   Peta božja zapoved se glasi: Ne ubijaj!

2. What are we commanded by the fifth commandment?

We are commanded by the fifth Commandment to live in peace and union with our neighbor, to respect his rights, to seek his spiritual and bodily welfare, and to take proper care of our own life and health.

3. What is forbidden by the fifth Commandment?

The fifth Commandment forbids all wilful murder, fighting, anger, hatred, revenge, and bad example.

36.

ON THE SIXTH COMMANDMENT.

1. What is the sixth Commandment?

The sixth Commandment is: Thou shalt not commit adultery.

2. What are we commanded by the sixth Commandment?

We are commanded by the sixth Commandment to be pure in thought and modest in all our looks, words and actions.

3. What is forbidden by the sixth Commandment?

The sixth Commandment forbids all unchaste freedom with another's wife or husband; also all immodesty with ourselves or others in looks, dress, words, or actions.

4. Does the sixth Commandment forbid the reading of bad immodest books and newspapers?

The sixth Commandment does forbid the reading of bad and immodest books and newspapers.

2. Kaj nam zapoveduje peta božja zapoved?

Peta božja zapoved nam zapoveduje živeti v miru in edinosti s svojim bližnjim, spoštovati njegove pravice, pospeševati njegovo telesno in duševno dobro in skrbeti za svoje lastno življenje in zdravje.

3. Kaj prepoveduje peta božja zapoved?

Peta božja zapoved prepoveduje vsak prostovoljni umor, tepež, jezo, sovraštvo, maščevanje in slab vzgled.

36.

ŠESTA BOŽJA ZAPOVED.

1. Kako se glasi šesta božja zapoved?

Šesta božja zapoved se glasi: Ne prešestuj!

2. Kaj nam zapoveduje šesta božja zapoved?

Šesta božja zapoved zapoveduje, da moramo biti čisti v svojih mislih, in sramežljivi v vseh svojih pogledih, besedah in dejanjih.

3. Kaj nam prepoveduje šesta božja zapoved?

Šesta božja zapoved nam prepoveduje vsako nečisto prostost z drugo ženo ali možem, kakor tudi vso nesramnost s samim seboj ali z drugimi v pogledih, obleki, besedah in dejanjih.

4. Ali prepoveduje šesta božja zapoved tudi branje slabih in nesramnih knjig in časnikov?

Šesta božja zapoved nam prepoveduje branje slabih in nesramnih knjig in časnikov.

37.

ON THE SEVENTH COMMANDMENT.

1 What is the seventh Commandment?

The seventh commandment is: Thou shalt not steal.

2. What are we commanded by the seventh Commandment?

By the seventh Commandment we are commanded to give to all men what belongs to them and to respect their property.

3. What is forbidden by the seventh Commandment?

The seventh Commandment forbids all unjust taking or keeping what belongs to another.

4. Are we bound to restore ill-gotten goods?

We are bound to restore ill-gotten goods, or the value of them, as far as we are able; otherwise we cannot be forgiven.

5. Are we obliged to repair the damage we have unjustly caused?

We are bound to repair the damage we have unjustly caused.

ON THE EIGHTH COMMANDMENT.

38.

1. What is the eighth Commandment?

The eighth Commandment is: Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

37.

SEDMA BOŽJA ZAPOVED.

1. Kako se glasi sedma božja zapoved?

   Sedma božja zapoved se glasi: Ne kradi!

2. Kaj nam sedma božja zapoved zapoveduje?

   Sedma božja zapoved nam zapoveduje dati vsakemu, kar je njegovega in spoštovati njegovo lastnino.

3. Kaj nam sedma božja zapoved prepoveduje?

   Sedma božja zapoved nam prepoveduje komu po krivici vzeti ali zadrževati, kar je njegovega.

4. Ali smo dolžni povrniti po krivici pridobljene stvari?

   Dolžni smo povrniti po krivici pridobljene stvari ali vsaj njih vrednost, kolikor nam je to mogoče, ker drugače ne moremo dobiti odpuščanja.

5. Ali smo dolžni popraviti škodo, katero smo komu po krivici storili?

   Da, dolžni smo popraviti škodo, katero smo komu po krivici storili.

38.

OSMA BOŽJA ZAPOVED

1. Kako se glási osma božja zapoved?

   Osma božja zapoved se glasi: Ne pričaj po krivem zoper svojega bližnjega?

2. What are we commanded by the eighth Commandment?

We are commanded by the eighth Commandment to speak the truth in all things, and to be careful of the honor and reputation of every one.

3. What is forbidden by the eighth Commandment?

The eight Commandment forbids all rash judgments, back-biting, slanders, and lies.

4. What must they do who have lied about their neighbor and seriously injured his character?

They who have lied about their neighbor and seriously injured his character must repair the injury done as far as they are able, otherwise they will not be forgiven.

39.

ON THE NINTH COMMANDMENT.

1. What is the ninth Commandment?

The ninth Commandment is: Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife.

2. What are we commanded by the ninth Commandment?

We are commanded by the ninth Commandment to keep ourselves pure in thought and desire.

3. What is forbidden by the ninth Commandment?

The ninth Commandment forbids allimpure thoughts, desires of another's wife or husband, and all other unlawful unchaste thoughts and desires.

2. Kaj nam zapoveduje osma božja zapoved?

Osma božja zapoved nam zapoveduje govoriti samo resnico v vseh rečeh in ne žaliti bližnjega časti in dobrega imena.

3. Kaj nam osma božja zapoved prepoveduje?

Osma božja zapoved nam prepoveduje vsako predrzno sodbo, natolcevanje, obrekovanje in laž.

4. Kaj mora storiti, kdor je kaj resnega lagal o bližnjem in škodil v veliki stvari njegovemu dobremu imenu?

Kdor je lagal o bližnjem in v veliki stvari škodoval njegovemu dobremu imenu, mora storjeno škodo popraviti, kolikor mu je le mogeče, ker drugače ne more dobiti odpuščanja.

39.

DEVETA BOŽJA ZAPOVED.

1. Kako se glasi deveta božja zapoved?

Deveta božja zapoved se glasi: Ne želi svojega bližnjega žene.

2. Kaj nam zapoveduje deveta božja zapoved?

Deveta božja zapoved nam zapoveduje, da smo čisti v svojih mislih in željah.

3. Kaj nam prepoveduje deveta božja zapoved?

Deveta božja zapoved nam prepoveduje nečiste misli in želje do bljižnega žene ali moža, in vse druge nedovoljene nečiste misli in želje.

4. Are impure thoughts and desires always sins?

Impure thoughts and desires are always sins, unless they displease us and we try to banish them.

40.

ON THE TENTH COMMANDMENT.

1. What is the tenth Commandment?

The tenth Commandment is: Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods.

2. What are we commanded by the tenth Commandment?

By the tenth Commandment we are commanded to be content with what we have, and to rejoice in our neighbor's welfare.

3. What is forbidden by the tenth Commandment?

The tenth Commandment forbids all desires to take or keep wrongfully what belongs to another.

41.

CONTENTS OF THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

What are briefly the contents of the ten commandments?

Briefly the contents of the ten commandments are:

1. Prayer, Catechism.
2. Cursing.
3. Church.
4. Parents.
5. Fight, quarrel, anger.

4. Ali so nečiste misli in želje vsekdar greh?
Nečiste misli in želje so vsekdar greh, razun kadar jih nimamo radi in se jih skušamo iznebiti.

40.

DESETA BOŽJA ZAPOVED.

1. Kako se glasi deseta božja zapoved?
Deseta božja zapoved se glasi: Ne želi svojega bližnjega blaga.

2. Kaj nam zapoveduje deseta božja zapoved?
Deseta božja zapoved nam zapoveduje, da moramo biti zadovoljni s tem, kar imamo, in se veseliti blagostanja svojega bližnjega.

3. Kaj prepoveduje deseta božja zapoved?
Deseta božja zapoved prepoveduje vse želje po krivici zadržati, ali vzeti, kar je lastnina bližnjega.

41.

VSEBINA DESET BOŽJIH ZAPOVEDI.

1. Kaj je kratka vsebina deset božjih zapovedi?
Kratka vsebina deset božjih zapovedi je:

1. Molitev, katekizem.
2. Kletev.
3. Cerkev.
4. Stariši.
5. Pretepanje, prepir, jeza.

6. Impurity.
7. Stealing.
8. Lie, back biting.
9. and 10. Bad thoughts and desires.

42.

ON THE FIRST AND SECOND COMMANDMENTS.

1. Which are the chief commandments of the Church?

The chief commandments of the Church are six:

1. To hear Mass on Sundays and holydays of obligation.
2. To fast and abstain on the days appointed.
3. To confess at least once a year.
4. To receive the Holy Eucharist during the Easter time.
5. To contribute to the support of our pastors.
6. To marry according to the laws of the Church.

2. Is it a mortal sin not to hear Mass on a Sunday or a holyday of obligation?

It is a mortal sin not to hear Mass on a Sunday or a holyday of obligation, unless we are excused for a serious reason.

3. Which are the holydays of obligation in the United States?

In the United States there are six holydays of obligation:

1. Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, December 8.
2. Christmas, December 25.
3. Newyears day, Janury 1.

6. Nečistost.
7. Tatvina.
8. Laž, obrekovanje.
9. in 10. Slabe želje in misli.

42.

PRVA IN DRUGA ZAPOVED.

1. Katere so cerkvene zapovedi?

Cerkvene zapovedi so:

1. Bodi ob nedeljah in zapovedanih praznikih pri sv. maši.
2. Posti in zdrži se mesnih jedij ob zapovedanih dneh..
3. Spovej se vsaj enkrat na leto.
4. Sprejmi o velikonočnem času sv. Rešnje Telo.
5. Prispevaj za podporo cerkve po svoji moči.
6. Stopi v zakon samo tako, kakor cerkvene zapovedi predpisujejo.

2. Ali je smrtni greh opustiti sveto mašo ob nedeljah ali zapovedanih praznikih?

Opustiti sveto mašo ob nedeljah in zapovedanih praznikih je smrtni greh, razen, kadar smo iz važnega vzroka zadržani.

3. Kateri so zapovedani prazniki v Združenih državah?

Zapovedanih praznikov v Združenih državah je šest:

1. Breznadežno spočetje, 8. decembra.
2. Božič, 25. decembra.
3. Novo leto, 1. januarja.

4. Ascension of our Lord, Thursday following the 5. Sunday after Easter.

5. Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, August 15.

6. All Saints' day, November 1.

4. How should we keep the holydays of obligation?

We should keep the holydays of obligation as we should keep the Sunday.

5. What do you mean by fast-days?

By fast-days I mean days on which we are allowed but one full meal.

6. What do you mean by days of abstinence?

By days of abstinence I mean days on which we are forbidden to eat flesh-meat, but are allowed the usual number of meals.

7. Why does the Church command us to fast and abstain?

The Church commands us to fast and abstain, in order that we may mortify our passions and satisfy for our sins.

8. Why does the Church command us to abstain from flesh-meat on Fridays?

The Church commands us to abstain from flesh-meat on Fridays in honor of the day on which our Savior died.

4. Vnebohod Gospodov, 40 dnij po veliki noči.

5. Vnebovzetje blažene Device Marije, 15. avgusta.

6. Praznik vseh Svetnikov, 1. novembra.

4. Kako moramo posvečevati zapovedane praznike?

Zapovedane praznike moramo posvečevati prav tako, kakor nedelje.

5. Kaj je postni dan?

Postni dan je oni, v katerem se smemo samo enkrat na dan do sitega najesti.

6. Kaj je dan zdržka?

Dan zdržka je dan, ko nam je prepovedano jesti meso, vendar pa se smemo večkrat do sitega najesti.

7. Zakaj nam sveta cerkev zapoveduje post in zdržek?

Sveta cerkev nam zapoveduje post in zdržek, da bi tako zatajevali svoje poželjenje in da bi zadostili za svoje grehe.

8. Zakaj nam sveta cerkev zapoveduje ob petkih zdržek?

Sveta cerkev nam zapoveduje ob petkih zdržek v čast in spomin, da je na petek Jezus umrl na svetem križu.

43.

ON THE THIRD, FOURTH, FIFTH, AND SIXTH COMMANDMENTS OF THE CHURCH.

1. What is meant by the command of confessing at least once a year?

   By the command of confessing at least once a year is meant that we are obliged, under pain of mortal sin, to go to confession within the year.

2. Should we confess only once a year?

   We should confess frequently, if we wish to lead a good life.

3. What sin does he commit who neglects to receive Communion during the Easter time?

   He who neglects to receive Communion during the Easter time commits a mortal sin.

4. What is the Easter time?

   The Easter time is, in this country, the time between the first Sunday of Lent and Trinity Sunday.

5. Are we obliged to contribute to the support of our pastors?

   We are obliged to contribute to the support of our pastors, and to bear our share in the expense of the Church and school.

6. Which are the chief laws of the Church regarding Marriage?

   The chief laws of the Church regarding Marriage are:

   1. to marry only before a Catholic Priest, i. e.

43.

TRETJA, ČETRTA, PETA IN ŠESTA ZAPOVED.

1. Kaj pomeni zapoved spovedati se vsaj enkrat na leto?

   Zapoved, spovedati se vsaj enkrat na leto pomeni, da smo dolžni pod kaznijo smrtnega greha iti k spovedi vsako leto vsaj enkrat.

2. Ali naj gremo k spovedi samo enkrat na leto?

   K spovedi moramo iti pogosto, ako hočemo lepo krščansko živeti.

3. Kako se pregreši, kdor ne prejme svetega obhajila o velikonočnem času?

   Kdor ne prejme svetega obhajila o velikonočnem času, stori smrtni greh.

4. Kaj je to velikonočni čas?

   Velikonočni čas v tej deželi je čas od prve postne nedelje do nedelje presvete Trojice.

5. Ali smo dolžni podpirati cerkev?

   Dolžni smo prispevati v podporo cerkve po svoji moči in nositi del bremena za vzdrževanje duhovnikov, cerkve in šole.

6. Katera so glavna določila svete cerkve glede zakona?

   Glavna določila svete cerkve glede zakona so:

   1. **poročiti se le pred katoliškim duhovnikom in sicer pred lastnim župnikom in dvema pričama,**

the parish priest of the place, and in presence of two witnesses,

2. to marry only a Catholic person,
3. not to marry within the fourth degree of kindred,
4. to have banns proclaimed three times,
5. not to solemnize Marriage at forbidden times,
6. to marry, if possible, with a nuptial Mass.

44.

ON THE FOUR LAST THINGS OF MAN.

1. When will Christ judge us?

   Christ will judge us immediately after our death, and on the last day.

2. What is the judgment called which we have to undergo immediately after death?

   The judgment we have to undergo immediately after death is called the Particular Judgment.

3. Why does Christ judge men immediately after death?

   Christ judges men immediately after death to reward or punish them according to their deeds.

4. What is the judgment called which all men have to undergo on the last day?

   The judgment which all men have to undergo on the last day is called the General Judgment.

2. poročiti se samo s katoliško osebo,
3. ne poročiti se v bližnjem sorodstvu, ali ako je kak drug zadržek.
4. imeti oklice trikrat,
5. ne obhajati slovesne svatbe o prepovedanih časih.
6. poročiti se kolikor le mogoče s poročno sv. mašo.

44.

ŠTIRI POSLEDNJE REČI ČLOVEKOVE.

1. Kdaj nas bode Kristus sodil?

   Kristus nas bode sodil najprej takoj po smrti in potem še enkrat na sodni dan.

2. Kako se imenuje sodba, katero bomo morali prestati takoj po svoji smrti?

   Sodba, katero bomo morali prestati takoj po svoji smrti, se imenuje posebna sodba.

3. Zakaj Kristus sodi vsakega človeka sproti takoj po njegovi smrti?

   Kristus sodi vsakega človeka sproti takoj po njegovi smrti, da ga plača ali kaznuje primerno njegovemu življenju.

4. Kako se imenuje sodba, pri kateri bodo na sodni dan sojeni vsi ljudje skupaj?

   Sodba, pri kateri bodo sojeni na sodni dan vsi ljudje skupaj, se imenuje splošna sodba, ali sodni dan.

5. What are the rewards or punishments appointed for men's souls after the Particular Judgment?

The rewards or punishments appointed for men's souls after the Particular Judgment are Heaven, Purgatory, and Hell.

6. What is Hell?

Hell is a state to which the wicked are condemned, and in which they are deprived of the sight of God for all eternity, and are in dreadful torments.

7. What souls will go to Hell?

The souls of all bad men will go to hell.

8. What is Purgatory?

Purgatory is the state in which those suffer for a time who die guilty of venial sins, or without having satisfied for the punishment due to their sins.

9. What souls will go to purgatory?

All good but not entirely pure souls will go to purgatory.

10. Can the faithful on earth help the souls in Purgatory?

The faithful on earth can help the souls in Purgatory by their prayers, fasts, almsdeeds; by indulgences, and by having Masses said for them.

11. What is Heaven?

Heaven is the state of everlasting life in which we see God face to face, are made like unto Him in glory, and enjoy eternal happiness.

12. What souls will go to heaven?

The souls of all good men will go to heaven.

5. Kaj je odločeno v plačilo ali kazen za človeško dušo takoj po posebni sodbi?

Kot plačilo ali kazen takoj po posebni sodbi je odločeno človeški duši ali pekel ali vica ali nebesa.

6. Kaj je pekel?

Pekel je stanje, v katerega so hudobni obsojeni, in v katerem so oropani gledanja božjega za celo večnost in trpe strašne muke.

7. Katere duše gredo v pekel?

V pekel gredo duše hudobnih ljudi.

8. Kaj so vice?

Vice so stanje, v katerem začasno trpe oni, ki so umrli z malim grehom na vesti, ali ki niso še zadostili časnim kaznim za svoje grehe.

9. Katere duše gredo v vice?

V viče gredo dobre, toda ne popolnoma čiste duše.

10. Ali morejo verniki na zemlji pomagati dušam v vicah?

Verniki na zemlji morejo pomagati dušam v vicah s svojimi molitvami, posti, miloščino, odpustki in svetimi mašami.

11. Kaj so nebesa?

Nebesa so stanje večnega življenja, v katerem bomo videli Boga od obličja do obličja in mu bomo enaki v slavi ter bomo vživali ž njim večno blaženost.

12. Katere duše gredo v nebesa?

V nebesa gredo duše dobrih ljudi.

13. Will our bodies share in the reward or punishment of our souls?

Our bodies will share in the reward or punishment of our souls, because through the resurrection they will again be united to them.

14. In what state will the bodies of the just rise?

The bodies of the just will rise glorious and immortal.

15. Will the bodies of the damned also rise?

The bodies of the damned will also rise, but they will be condemned to eternal punishment.

16. What words should we bear always in mind?

We should bear always in mind these words of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ: "What doth it profit a man if he gain the whole world and suffer the loss of his own soul."

13. Ali bodo tudi naša telesa deležna plačila ali kazni naše duše?

Tudi telesa bodo deležna plačila ali kazni, katero bode dobila naša duša, kajti z vstajenjem se bode telo zopet združilo z dušo.

14. Kakšna bodo vstala telesa pravičnih?

Telesa pravičnih bodo vstala častitljiva in neumrljiva.

15. Ali bodo telesa pogubljenih tudi vstala?

Tudi telesa pogubljenih bodo vstala, toda obsojena bodo v večno kazen.

16. Na katere besede moramo v svojem življenju vedno misliti?

V svojem življenju moramo vedno misliti na besede našega Gospoda in Zveličarja Jezusa Kristusa: "Kaj pomaga človeku, če ves svet pridobi, svojo dušo pa pogubi."

Appendix.

Prayers.

1. SIGN OF THE CROSS.

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

2. THE LORD'S PRAYER.

Our Father, Who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come: Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil. Amen.

3. THE HAIL MARY.

Hail, Mary, full of grace; the Lord is with thee: blessed art thou among women, and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Jesus. Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners, now and at the hour of our death. Amen.

Dodatek

Molitve

1. ZNAMENJE SV. KRIŽA.

V imenu Očeta in Sina in svetega Duha. Amen.

2. GOSPODOVA MOLITEV.

Oče naš, kateri si v nebesih! Posvečeno bodi tvoje ime! Pridi k nam tvoje kraljestvo; zgodi se tvoja volja, kakor v nebesih, tako na zemlji. Daj nam danes naš vsakdanji kruh, in odpusti nam naše dolge, kakor tudi mi odpuščamo svojim dolžnikom, in ne vpelji nas v skušnjavo, temveč reši nas hudega. Amen.

3. ČEŠČENA MARIJA.

Češčena Marija, milosti polna. Gospod je s teboj, blažena si med ženami in blažen je sad tvojega telesa, Jezus. — Sveta Marija, Mati božja prosi za nas grešnike, zdaj in ob naši smrtni uri. Amen.

4. THE APOSTLES' CREED.

I believe in God, the Father Almighty, Creator of heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ, His only Son, our Lord: Who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, died and was buried; He descended into hell; the third day He rose again from the dead; He ascended into heaven, sitteth at the right hand of God, the Father Almighty; from thence He shall come to judge the living and the dead. I believe in the Holy Ghost, the Holy Catholic Church, the communion of Saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and life everlasting. Amen.

5. GLORY TO THE BLESSED TRINITY.

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son and to the Holy Chost. As it was in the begining, is now, and shall be world without end. Amen.

6. THE ANGELUS.

1. Te angel of the Lord declared unto Mary; and she conceived of the Holy Ghost. Hail Mary, etc.

2. Behold the handmaid of the Lord; may it be done unto me according to Thy word. Hail Mary, etc.

3. And the Word vas made flesh; and dwelt among us. Hail Mary, etc.

V. Pray for us, O Holy Mother of God.

R. That we may be made worthy of the promises of Christ.

4. APOSTOLSKA VERA.

Verujem v Boga, Očeta vsemogočnega Stvarnika nebes in zemlje. In v Jezusa Kristusa, Sina njegovega edinega, Gospoda našega, — ki je bil spočet od svetega Duha, rojen iz Marije Device; trpel pod Poncijem Pilatom, križan bil, umrl in bil v grob položen, — šel pred pekel, tretji dan od mrtvih vstal — šel v nebesa, sedi na desnici Boga, Očeta vsemogočnega; — od ondot bo prišel sodit žive in mrtve. — Verujem v Svetega Duha, sveto katoliško cerkev, občestvo svetnikov, — odpuščenje grehov, — vstajenje mesa, — in večno življenje. Amen.

5. ČAST PRESV. TROJICI.

Čast bodi Očetu in Sinu in svetemu Duhu, — kakor je bilo v začetku, tako zdaj in vselej in vekomaj. — Amen.

6. ANGELOVO ČEŠČENJE.

1. Angel Gospodov je oznanil Mariji, in spočela je od svetega Duha. Češčena Marija.

2. Glej, dekla sem Gospodova, zgodi se mi po tvoji besedi. — Češčena Marija.

3. In Beseda je meso postala in med nami prebivala. — Češčena Marija.

V. Prosi za nas, sveta božja Porodnica!

O. Da postanemo vredni obljub Kristusovih.

Let us pray.

Pour forth, we beseech Thee, O Lord, Thy grace into our hearts, that we, to whom the incarnation of Christ Thy Son was made known by the message of an angel, may through His passion and cross be brought to the glory of His resurrection. Through the same Christ our Lord. Amen.

At night: Our Father.... Hail Mary....

V. Eternal rest give unto them, o Lord.

R. And let perpetual light shine upon them.

V. Let them rest in peace.

R. Amen.

7. ACT OF CONTRITION.

O my God! I am heartily sorry for having offended Thee, and I detest all my sins, because I dread the loss of heaven and the pains of hell, but most of all because they offend Thee, my God, who art all-good and deserving of all my love. I firmly resolve, with the help of Thy grace, to confess my sins, to do penance, and to amend my life. Amen.

8. BLESSING BEFORE MEALS.

Bless us, O Lord! and these Thy gifts, which we are about to receive from Thy bounty, through Christ our Lord. Amen.

9. GRACE AFTER MEALS.

We give Thee thanks for all Thy benefits, O Almigty God, who livest and reignest forever; and may the souls of the faithful departed, through the mercy of God, rest in peace. Amen.

Molimo.

Milost svojo, prosimo te, Gospod, v naša srca vlij, da, ki smo po angelovem oznanjenju spoznali včlovečenje Kristusa, tvojega Sina, po njegovem trpljenju in križu dosežemo častitljivo vstajenje. Po istem Kristusu, Gospodu našem. Amen.

(Zvečer se dostavi za verne duše v vicah:)

Oče naš.... Češčena Marija....

V. Gospod, daj jim večni mir in pokoj!

O. In večna luč naj jim sveti.

V. Naj v miru počivajo!

O. Amen.

7. KESANJE.

O moj Bog! Ti in vsi moji grehi so mi resnično žal, ker sem ž njimi zaslužil, da me po vsej pravici kaznuješ. Žal so mi ker sem Tebe, svojega najboljšega Očeta, največjo preljubeznjivo dobroto, ž njimi razžalil. Trdno sklenem, s Tvojo milostjo svoje življenje poboljšati, bližnje priložnosti v greh se verovati in nič več ne grešiti. Amen.

8. PRED JEDJO.

* Blagoslovi, o Bog, nas, in te dari, katere bodemo sedaj po tvoji dobroti zavžili, po Kristusu Gospodu našem. Amen.

9. PO JEDI.

* Zahvalimo se Ti za vse tvoje darove, o vsemogočni Bog, ki živiš in kraljuješ od vekomaj. Amen. In duše vernih mrtvih naj po usmiljenju božjem v miru počivajo. — Amen.

10. THE SIX FUNDAMENTAL TRUTS.

1. There is but one God.

2. God is a just judge, who rewards the good and punishes the wicked.

3. There are three divine Persons: Father, Son and the Holy Ghost.

4. God the Son, the second Person, became man to redeem us by his death and make us eternally happy.

5. The soul is immortal.

6. The grace of God is necessary for salvation.

11. THE SEVEN SACRAMENTS.

1. Babtism,
2. Confirmation,
3. Holy Eucharist,
4. Penance,
5. Extreme Unction,
6. Holy Orders,
7. Matrimony.

12. PRAYER TO THE GUARDIAN ANGEL.

Angel of God, my guardian dear,
To whom His love commits me here,
Ever this day be at my side,
To light and guard, to rule and guide. Amen.

10. 6 RESNIC.

1. da je Bog;

2. da je Bog pravičen sodnik, ki dobro plačuje in hudo kaznuje;

3. da so tri božje osebe: Oče, Sin, sveti Duh;

4. da se je Bog Sin, druga božja oseba, včlovečil, da bi nas s svojo smrtjo na križu odrešil in večno zveličal;

5. da je človeška duša neumrjoča;

6. da je milost božja k zveličanju potrebna.

11. SEDEM SV. ZAKRAMENTOV.

1. Sveti krst.
2. Sveta birma.
3. Sveto Rešnje Telo.
4. Sveta pokora.
5. Sveto poslednje olje.
6. Sveto mašniško posvečenje.
7. Sveti zakon.

12. MOLITEV K ANGELU VARUHU.

Angelček božji, ki varuh si moj,
Po višji dobroti sem varvanec tvoj,
Razsvetljuj me, varuj me,
Vodi in vladaj me! Amen.

13. THE HOLY ROSARY.

The Apostles' Creed, Our Father. Tthree Hail Marys.

I. The Joyful Mysteries:

(Mondays and Thursdays, Sundays Advent till Lent.)

1. The Annunciation. — Our Father. Ten Hail Marys, Glory be.
2. The Visitation. — Our Father, etc.
3. The Birth of Our Savior Jesus Christ in Bethlehem. — Our Father, etc.
4. The Presentation of the Child Jesus in The Temple. — Our Father, etc.
5. The Finding of the Child Jesus in the Temple. — Our Father, etc.

II. The Sorrowful Mysteries:

(Tuesdays and Fridays, Sundays in Lent.)

1. The Agony of Our Savior in the Garden. — Our Father, etc.
2. The Scourging at the Pillar. — Our Father, etc.
3. The Crowning with Thorns. — Our Father, etc.
4. The Carrying of the Cross. — Our Father, etc.
5. The Death of Our Lord Jesus Christ on the Cross. — Our Father, etc.

III. The Glorious Mysteries:

(Wednesdays and Saturdays, Sundays after Easter.)

1. The Resurrection of our Lord, from the Dead. — Our Father, etc.
2. The Ascension of Christ into Heaven. — Our Father, etc.
3. The Descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles. — Our Father, etc.

13. SVETI ROŽNI VENEC.

Vera. Očenaš. Tri "Češčena Marija."

I. Skrivnosti veselega dela:

(V ponedeljkih in četrtkih, v nedeljah od adventa do posta.)

1. katerega si, Devica, od svetega Duha spočela.
2. katerega si, Devica, v obiskovanju Elizabete nosila.
3. katerega si, Devica, rodila.
4. katerega si, Devica, v templju darovala.
5. katerega si, Devica, v templju našla.

II. Skrivnosti žalostnega dela:

(V torkih in petkih, v nedeljah v postu.)

1. ki je za nas krvavi pot potil.
2. ki je za nas bičan bil.
3. ki je za nas trnjem kronan bil.
4. ki je za nas težki križ nesel.
5. ki je za nas križan bil.

III. Skrivnosti častljivega dela:

(V sredah, sobotah, in v nedeljah po Velikinoči.)

1. ki je od mrtvih vstal.
2. ki je v nebesa šel.
3. ki je svetega Duha poslal.

4. The Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary into Heaven. — Our Father, etc.
5. The Coronation of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Heaven. — Our Father, etc.

14. THE THREE THEOLOGICAL VIRTUES.

1. Faith.
2. Hope.
3. Charity.

15. THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

1. I am the Lord thy God; thou shalt not have strange gods before me.
2. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.
3. Remember thou keep holy the Lord's day.
4. Honor thy father and thy mother.
5. Thou shalt not kill.
6. Thou shalt not commit adultery.
7. Thou shalt not steal.
8. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.
9. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife.
10. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods.

16. THE CHURCH PRECEPTS.

1. To hear Mass on Sundays and holydays of obligation.
2. To fast and abstain on the days appointed.
3. To confess at least once a year.
4. To receive the Holy Eucharist during the Easter time.
5. To contribute to the support of our pastors.

4. ki te je v nebesa vzel.
5. ki te je v nebesih kronal.

14. TRI BOŽJE ČEDNOSTI.

1. Vera.
2. Upanje.
3. Ljubezen.

15. DESET BOŽJIH ZAPOVEDI.

1. Veruj v enega samega Boga.
2. Ne imenuj po nemarnem božjega imena.
3. Posvečuj praznik.
4. Spoštuj očeta in mater, da boš dolgo živel in ti bo dobro na zemlji.
5. Ne ubijaj.
6. Ne prešestuj.
7. Ne kradi.
8. Ne pričaj po krivem zoper svojega bližnjega.
9. Ne želi svojega bližnjega žene.
10. Ne želi svojega bližnjega blaga.

16. ŠEST CERKVENIH ZAPOVEDI.

(Po Baltimorskem koncilu.)

1. Bodi ob nedeljah in zapovedanih praznikih pri sveti maši.
2. Vzdrži se mesa in posti se zapovedane postne dni.
3. Spovej se vsaj enkrat na leto.
4. Sprejmi sveto obhajilo v velikonočnem času.
5. Podpiraj cerkev po svoji moči.

6. Not to marry persons who are not Catholics, or who are related to us within the fourth degree of kindred, nor privately without witnesses, nor to solemnize marriage at forbidden times.

17. THE SEVEN DEADLY SINS.

1. Pride.
2. Covetousness.
3. Lust.
4. Envy.
5. Gluttony.
6. Anger.
7. Sloth.

18. SINS OF COOPERATION.

1. By counsel.
2. By command.
3. By consent.
4. By provocation.
5. By praise or flattery.
6. By silence.
7. By concealment.
8. By partaking.
9. By defence of the ill done.

19. THE FOUR LAST THINGS.

1. Death.
2. Judgment.
3. Hell.
4. Heaven.

6. Ne stopi v zakon z osebo, ki ni katoliška, ali ti je v rodu do četrtega kolena ali brez dveh prič, in ne obhajaj ženitnine ob prepovedanih časih.

17. SEDEM POGLAVITNIH GREHOV.

1. Napuh.
2. Lakomnost.
3. Nečistost.
4. Nevoščljivost.
5. Požrešnost.
6. Jeza.
7. Lenoba.

18. TUJI GREHI.

1. V greh svetovati.
2. Greh velevati.
3. V drugih greh privoliti.
4. Druge v greh napeljavati.
5. Drugih greh hvaliti.
6. K grehu molčati.
7. Greh spregledati.
8. Greha se udeležiti.
9. Drugih greh zagovarjati.

19. ŠTIRI POSLEDNJE REČI.

1. Smrt.
2. Sodba.
3. Pekel.
4. Nebesa.

ANGELJSKA SLUŽBA

ali poduk, kako naj se streže pri sveti maši.

Opomba:— Velika črka M. pomeni mašnika, ali tisto, kar mašnik moli. Kar pa strežaj moli, je v slovenskem pravopisu in z večjimi črkami tiskano. V začetku vsake molitvice, katero strežaj moli, stoji velika črka S. Strežaj se mora molitvic dobro in gladko naučiti. Vejica (') nad besedami kaže, kateri zlog naj se naglaša.

PRISTOPNE MOLITVE.

M. Introibo ad altare Dei.

S. Ad Déum, kvi letífikat juventútem méam.

M. Judica me Deus, et discerne causam meam de gente non sancta, ab homine iniquo et doloso erue me.

S. Kvía tu es Déus, fortitúdo méa; kváre me repulísti, et kváre trístis incédo, dum aflígit me inimíkus?

M. Emitte lucem tuam et veritatem tuam; ipsa me deduxerunt et adduxerunt in montem sanctum tuum, et in tabernacula tua.

S. Et introíbo ad altáre Dei, ad Deum, kvi letífikat juventútem meam.

M. Confitebor tibi in cithara Deus, Deus meus; quare tristis es anima mea, et quare conturbas me?

S. Spéra in Déo, kvóniam ádhuk konfitébor ili; salutáre vúltus mei, et Deus meus.

M. Gloria Patri et Filio et Spiritui Sancto.

(Pri teh besedah se z mašnikom vred prikloni, potem pa odgovori:)

S. Síkut érat in princípio, et nunk et sémper, et in sékula sekulórum. Amen.

(Pri črnih mašah tukaj začnó moliti, toraj prednje molitvice izostanejo.)

M. Introibo ad altare Dei.

S. Ad Déum, letifikat juventutem méam.

M. Adjutorium nostrum † in nomine Domini. (Pokrižaj se.)

S. Kvi fécit célum et téram.

M. Confiteor Deo omnipotenti, beatae Mariae semper Virgini, beato Michaeli archangelo, beato Johanni Baptistae, sanctis apostolis Petro et Paulo, omnibus Sanctis et vobis fratres, quia peccavi nimis cogitatione, verbo et opere: mea culpa, mea culpa, mea maxima culpa. Ideo precor beatam Mariam semper Virginem, beatum Michaelem archangelum, beatum Joannem Baptistam, sanctos apostolos Petrum et Paulum, omnes Sanctos et vos fratres, orare pro me ad Dominum Deum nostrum.

S. Mizereátur tui omnipotens Deus, et dimíssis pekátis tuis perdúkat te ad vítam etérnam.

M. Amen.

S. (globoko se pokloni ter moli:) **Konfíteor Deo omnipoténti, beáte Marie semper Vírgini, beáto Mihaéli arhángelo, beáto Joánni Baptíste, sanktis apóstolis Pétro et Pavlo, ómnibus sánktis et tibi páter, kvía pekávi nímis, kogitacióne, vérbo et ópere: méa kulpa, mea kulpa, mea maksima kulpa** (pri teh besedah se trikrat na prsi potrkaj.) **Ideo prékor beátam Mariam sémper Virginem, beátum Mihaélem arhángelum, beátum Joánem Baptistam, sánktos apóstolos Petrum et Pavlum, ómnes sánktos, et te, Pater! oráre pro me ad Dóminum Deum nostrum.**

M. Misereatur vestri omnipotens Deus, et dimissis **pecatis vestris perdúcat vos ad vítam etérnam.**

S. Amen.

M. Indulgentiam, absolutionem et remissionem peccatorum vestrorum tríbuat vobis omnipotens et misericors Dominus. (Pri teh besedah se z mašnikom pokrižaj).

S. **Amen.** (Potem z mašnikom glavo nagni.)

M. Deus, Tu conversus vivificabis nos.

S. Et plebs túa letábitur in te.

M. Ostende nobis Domine misericordiam tuam.

S. Et salutáre túum da nóbis.
M. Domine exaudi orationem meam.
S. Et klamor méus ad te véniat.
M. Dominus vobiscum.
S. Et kum spíritu túo.

UVOD, KIRIE, GLORIA.

M. (sredi altarja). Kyrie eleison.
S. Kírie eléjson.
M. Kyrie eleison.
S. Kriste eléjson.
M. Christe eleison.
S. Kriste eléjson.
M. Kyrie eleison.
S. Kírie eléjson.
M. Kyrie eleison.
M. Dominus vobiscum.
S. Et kum spíritu túo.
M. Per omnia saecula saeculorum.
S. Amen.
(Na koncu prebranega lista, ko dajo znamenje., reci:)
S. Deo grácias.

Vstopi se za mašnika — in prenesi mašne bukve na evangeljsko stran — ter pojdi na listovo stran.

SV. EVANGELIJ.

M. Dominus vobiscum.
S. Et kum spíritu túo.
M. † Sequentia s. evangelii secundum Matthaeum (Marcum, Lucam, Joannem). (Pokrižaj se in reci:)
S. Glória tibi Dómine.
S. Lávs tibi Kriste (na koncu evangelija).

DAROVANJE.

M. Dominus vobiscum.
S. Et kum spíritu túo.
M. Orate fratres . . . .
S. Suscípiat Dóminus hok sakrifícium de mánibus

túis ad lávdem et glóriam nóminis sui, ad utilitátem kvókve nóstram, tociúskve eklézie sue sánkte.

SANKTUS IN POVZDIGOVANJE.

M. Per omnia saecula saeculorum.
S. Amen.
M. Dominus vobiscum.
S. Et kum spíritu túo.
M. Sursum corda.
Habénus ad Dóminum.
M. Gratias agamus Domino Deo nostro.
S. Dignum et jústum est.

OČE NAŠ. SV. OBHAJILO.

M. Per omnia saecula saeculorum.
S. Amen.
Potem: "Oremus" i. t. d. do
M. Et ne nos inducas in tentationem.
S. Sed líbera nos a málo.
Pred "Agnus Dei" (Jagnje božje) molijo zopet:
M. Per omnia saecula saeculorum.
S. Amen.
M. Pax Domini sit semper vobiscum.
S. Et kum spíritu túo.

Kedar pred svetim obhajilom mašnik trikrat na prsi trkaje moli: "Domine non sum dignus" — trikrat pozvončkaj.

M. Dominus vobiscum.
S. Et kum spíritu túo.
Potem molijo po eno ali več molitev, katere sklepajo:
M. Per omnia saecula saeculorum.
S. Amen.

KONEC SV. MAŠE.

M. Dominus vobiscum.
S. Et kum spíritu túo.
M. Ite missa est, ali "Benedicamus Domino".
S. Deo grácias.
Velikonočni teden: M. Ite missa est, Alleluja, Alleluja. S.

Deo grácias, Aleluja, Aleluja; pri črnih mašah pa pravijo **M. "Requiescant pace". S. Amen.**

S. Amen (in se pokrižaj).

M. Dominus vobiscum.

S. Et kum spíritu túo.

M. † Initium sancti evangelii secundum Joannem.

S. Glória tibi Dómine.

Kedar sv. evangelij zberó, reci:

S. Deo grácias.

DOSTAVEK.

Če je sv. obhajilo še za druge ljudi, pozvončkaj in poklekni na listovi strani ter moli:

S. Konfiteor i. t. d.

M. Misereatur vestri i. t. d.

S. Amen.

M. Indulgentiam, absolutionem et remissionem i. t. d.

S. Amen.

Kedar mašnik sv. hostijo vernim pokažejo, in trikrat rekó:

M. Gospod, jaz nisem vreden i. t. d. vselej pozvončkaj.

Po dokončanem obhajilu mašnik navadno molijo: O sacrum convivium i. t. d. potem pa:

M. Panem de coelo praestitisti eis.

S. Omne delektaméntum in se habéntem.

(O velikanočnem času se pristavlja: Aleluja!)

M. Domine, exaudi orationem meam.

S. Et klámor méus ad te véniat.

M. Dominus vobiscum.

S. Et kum spíritu túo.

Po naslednji molitvi reci:

S. Amen.

Potlej pozvončkaj, ako mašnik dajo s ciborijem blagoslov, ako pa samo z roko ljudstvo blagoslové, reci:

S. Amen.

datacolor

KATEKIZEM

ZA AMERIŠKE SLOVENCE

Izdala
ZVEZA KATOLIŠKIH SLOVENCEV
V AMERIKI.
1917.